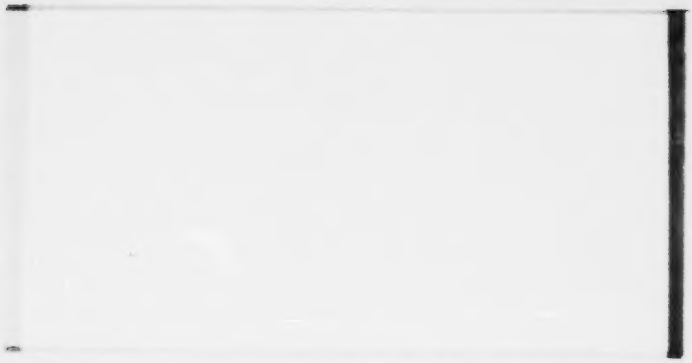

THE SOCIAL PLANNING and RESEARCH COUNCIL of Hamilton and District

155 JAMES STREET SOUTH, 6TH FLOOR HAMILTON, ONTARIO L8P 3A4 TELEPHONE 522-1148

SOCIAL HOUSING IMPACT STUDY

APPENDICES

S.P.R.C. Staff
Gloria DeSantis
Angela Houser
Mike Pennock
Caroline Ball
Don Jaffray

Project Staff
Carmen Bian
Christa Bervoets
Elise Hopkins

March 1988

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OF HAMILTON AND DISTRICT

155 James Street South, Suite 601
Hamilton, Ontario. L8P 3A4

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PREAMBLE

This document is one of three volumes prepared during the course of the Social Housing Impact Study. This publication contains detailed responses for every question in each of the four questionnaires for the four groups of respondents. These are not presented in comparative form; each section is devoted to one of the four respondent groups.

Another volume, the "Social Housing Impact Study", contains the study purpose, a literature review and references, a detailed methodology and the data from the questionnaires. The data from the questionnaires are presented in group form; that is, the responses to the same or similar questions for the four groups of respondents are presented in the same tables. This makes it easier for the reader to do his/her own comparative analysis of the response frequencies. Chapters on comparative analyses and discussion, conclusions and recommendations are also included in this report.

A third publication is also available. It is titled "Social Housing Impact Study: Executive Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations". This report contains only a brief overview of the methodology and demographics of the study participants. It also contains the comparative analysis and discussion of the three groups of neighbours' findings as well as a summary of the municipal non-profit housing residents' responses. Conclusions and recommendations are also presented in this report.

APPENDIX A - MUNICIPAL NON-PROFIT RESIDENTS

i) Letter Introducing Study

ii) Follow-up Letter

iii) Questionnaire

iv) Thank You Letter

v) Findings

vi) Tables

The Social Planning & Research Council of Hamilton and District

155 James St. S., 6th Floor, Hamilton, Ontario L8P 3A4 Telephone: 522-1148

i) Letter Introducing Study

Dear MNPH Resident:

The Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District is conducting an impact assessment of non-profit housing in the Hamilton area, a project fully funded and supported by the City of Hamilton.

As a resident of non-profit housing in the Hamilton area, your views and opinions are extremely important to this study. In order to give you an opportunity to participate in this study, one of our research assistants will be contacting you shortly to arrange for a personal interview with you.

This interview would be arranged at your convenience (evenings and Saturdays if necessary), and would involve about an hour of your time. Speaking to one of our research assistants would give you an opportunity to fully express your views about non-profit housing, as all of your answers will remain anonymous.

If you have any questions about the interview, please feel free to contact me at the above address or phone number. We look forward to meeting with you.

Sincerely,

Research Coordinator,
Social Housing Impact Study

The Social Planning & Research Council of Hamilton and District
155 James St. S., 6th Floor, Hamilton, Ontario L8P 3A4 Telephone: 522-1148

ii) Follow-up Letter

Dear MNPH Resident:

We have previously sent you a letter informing you that the Social Planning and Research Council has begun a study of non-profit housing. As a resident of such housing, your views are important to the study.

To date, we have either tried to telephone you at various times during the day and evening, or when there was no phone number, we have tried to contact you through a personal visit. We have, as of yet, not been able to reach you.

If you would like to participate in our study, please contact me at 522-1148. We look forward to meeting you very soon.

Sincerely,

Research Coordinator,
Social Housing Impact Study

SOCIAL HOUSING IMPACT ASSESSMENT: RESIDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

INTERVIEW TIME: _____

A. Housing

As part of this study, we are interested in finding out about what you think about your current housing. The following questions will help us to determine your satisfaction with your present housing situation.

1. a) Can you tell me, how long have you lived in this unit?_____

(DON'T ASK)
1 - <3 Months (3) 3 - 7 months to 1 year (5) 5 - >2 years (8)
2 - 3-6 Months (4) 4 - 1-2 Years (6) 7 Other, specify _____

b) Do you think that you will be living here at this same time next year?

Yes ____
No ____

Why or why not? _____

_____

2. Which of the following were you provided with when you moved into this unit? (Put check mark on the line if item was provided)

(ASK)
____ Refrigerator (3)
____ Stove (4)
____ Adequate Flooring (5)
____ Laundry Facilities (6)
____ Parking (8)
____ Air Conditioning (11)

3. How satisfied are you with the following things in your building?

Are you satisfied with the . . .	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied
A. Outdoor Landscaping	3	4	5
B. Paint (Int. or Ext)	3	4	5
C. Cleanliness and General Maintainance	3	4	5
D. Effectivenes of Indoor Heating	3	4	5
E. Toilet Facilities	3	4	5
F. Flood Control	3	4	5
G. Odour Control	3	4	5
H. Rodent Control	3	4	5
I. Insect Control	3	4	5
J. Air circulation in the building	3	4	5
K. Capacity of Electricity	3	4	5
L. Hot Running Water	3	4	5
M. Drinking Water	3	4	5
N. Supplied Appliances	3	4	5
O. Garbage Disposal	3	4	5
P. Laundry Facilities	3	4	5
Q. Play Areas	3	4	5
R. Parking Space	3	4	5

4. a) Do you know how this building is heated?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 4b)

(ASK) (If yes) How? ____ Gas (3)
____ Oil (4)
____ Electricity (5)
____ Other, specify (7) _____

b) Do you control the temperature in your own home?

Yes ____ → (If yes) How? _____
_____
No ____

(If no) Who looks after the temperature control? _____

5. a) How do you dispose of garbage in these units? _____
_____

b) Have you ever noticed uncollected garbage or litter on the grounds?

Yes _____
No _____ (If no, go to Question 6a)

(If yes) Does this bother you in any way? _____

6. a) Have you ever had a problem with rodents (mice, rats and the like) in this building?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 7a)

b) What kind of problem was it? _____

c) How was this problem solved? _____

7. a) Have your ever had a problem with insects/bugs in this building?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 8)

b) What kind of problem was it? _____

c) How was this problem solved? _____

8. a) Some of your neighbours may have small pets in their homes. Has this ever presented a problem to you?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 9)

b) (If yes) Can you please describe the problem to me? _____
_____

c) How was problem solved? _____
_____

9. a) Have you found any construction defects in this unit?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 10)

b) What were they? _____
_____

c) Did you contact anyone about that?

Yes ____
No ____

d) Who? _____

e) Have these been fixed?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 9g)

f) When were they fixed? _____

g) Why do you think these items have not been fixed? _____
_____

10. a) Have you heard about construction defects in your neighbours' homes (in the same complex)?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 11)

b) What were they? _____
_____

c) Did you contact anyone about that?

Yes ____
No ____

d) Who? _____

e) Have these been fixed?

Yes ____ (If yes, go to Question 11a)
No ____

f) Why do you think these items have not been fixed? _____
_____

11. a) How would you describe the general condition of the unit when you first moved in? (Probe re: plaster on walls, paint on walls, windows - do they open; do they have screens, stairs, security, locks, chains, deadbolts, etc.)_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

b) Would you say that the unit is in better, worse or about the same condition right now?

---- Better (3)
---- Worse (4)
---- Same Condition (5)

c) Why would you say that? _____
_____

12. a) Have you tried to personalize the unit in any way since you moved in?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 12b)

(If yes) What did that involve? _____
_____

Why did you make these changes? _____
_____

b) (If no) Why not? _____

13. How would you rate the adequacy (in space) of the following in your unit right now?

	Excellent	Good	Adequate	Inadequate
A. Kitchen Space	3	4	5	6
B. Bathroom Space	3	4	5	6
C. Dining Space	3	4	5	6
D. Private Space for Yourself	3	4	5	6
E. The Layout of Unit	3	4	5	6
F. Storage Space	3	4	5	6
G. Closet Space	3	4	5	6
H. Bedroom Space	3	4	5	6

14. Have you ever experienced a problem with the following since moving into your home?

A. Noise (levels either from outside or inside the building)

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 14b)

(If yes) What was the nature of the problem? _____

How was the problem solved? _____

B. Relationships with Neighbours in the Complex — Yes ____ No ____ (If no, go to Question 14c)

(If yes) What was the nature of the problem? _____

How was the problem solved? _____

C. Dealing with Neighbours' Children

Yes ____ No ____ (If no, go to Question 14d)

(If yes) What was the nature of the problem? _____

How was the problem solved? _____

D. Vandalism — Yes ____ No ____ (If no, go to Question 14e)

(If yes) What was the nature of the problem? _____

How was the problem solved? _____

E. Graffiti — Yes ____ No ____ (If no, go to Question 14f)

(If yes) What was the nature of the problem? _____

How was the problem solved? _____

F. Over-crowding in the Complex — Yes ____ No ____ (If no, go to Question 14g)

(If yes) What was the nature of the problem? _____

How was the problem solved? _____

G. Management — Yes ____ No ____ (If no, go to Question 15a)

(If yes) What was the nature of the problem? _____

How was the problem solved? _____

15. a) Would you say you found it in any way easy or difficult to adjust to this location when you first moved here?

____ Easy (3)
____ Difficult (4)

b) Why would you say that? _____

_____

c) Did any members of your family find it easy or difficult to adjust?

---

16. a) How important to you is the inside appearance of the unit? _____

---

b) Why? _____

---

c) How important to you is the outside appearance of the unit? _____

---

d) Why? _____

---

17. a) Have you made any changes to the outside of your unit since moving in?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 17b)

(If yes) What changes? _____

Why? _____

---

b) (If no) Why not? _____

---

18. a) At your present stage in life, how would you describe your present housing needs with respect to physical space and environment? _____

---

b) Does living in this unit meet those needs?

Yes ____ (If yes, go to Question 19a)
No ____

(If no) In what ways is it lacking? _____

---

19. a) Some people refer to their place of residence as either "my home", "my apartment" etc. What do you usually call the place where you live?

---

b) How do you feel when you hear your home being referred to as non-profit housing? (Non-profit housing refers to any site either built by government or the private sector specifically designed to meet the needs of people who require affordable housing. This often includes subsidized units or the offering of lower than market value rents.)

---

20. Would you say that living here is generally a positive or negative experience?
    ____ Positive (3)
    ____ Negative (4)

    Why? ---

21. It has been argued that people can be affected by the surroundings they live in. If you could identify one effect your current surroundings have on you, what would it be? ---

---

B. Transportation

We would like to ask you some questions regarding transportation. We are interested in knowing anything you can tell us about your ability to travel from place to place within the city.

1. We would like to find out about services that are available in your immediate area. Can you please tell me what distance the following services are from your home and whether you find them accessible or not?

	<1 Block	1 - 3 Blocks	>3 Blocks	Easily Accessible	Difficult To Get To	N/A
A. Grocery Store	3	4	5	6	8	9
B. Convenience Store	3	4	5	6	8	9
C. Your Family Doctor	3	4	5	6	8	9
D. Pharmacy	3	4	5	6	8	9
E. Elementary School	3	4	5	6	8	9
F. High School	3	4	5	6	8	9
G. Hospital	3	4	5	6	8	9
H. Your Dentist	3	4	5	6	8	9
I. Department Store	3	4	5	6	8	9
J. Recreation Centre	3	4	5	6	8	9
K. Park	3	4	5	6	8	9
L. Laundry Facilities	3	4	5	6	8	9

2. a) What is the name of the grocery store where you do your major grocery shopping? (more than $20.00) ---

    b) What street is that on? ---

3. a) How often would you say you do major grocery shopping for your family? (where you spend more than $20.00)

(ASK)

____ Once per week (3)
____ Once every 2 weeks (4)
____ Once per month (5)
____ Other, specify (7) _____

b) When you go grocery shopping, how do you usually get to (name of grocery store above) and home again with your groceries?

(DON'T ASK)

____ Walk (3)
____ Drive (respondent) (4)
____ Bus (5)
____ Someone else drives (6)
____ Taxi (8)
____ Other, specify (7) _____

(If someone else drives) Who would that be? _____

4. a) If you had to pick up milk, bread or anything small like that, where would you go? _____

b) What street is that on? _____

c) How do you usually get there? _____

(DON'T ASK)

____ Walk (3)
____ Drive (respondent) (4)
____ Bus (5)
____ Someone else drives (6)
____ Child goes to store (8)
____ Other, specify (7) _____

5. a) At present, do you have any children who are attending school?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 6)

How many of your children attend school? _____

b) Is that elementary or high school or both?

____ Elementary School (3)
____ High School (4)
____ Both (5)

c) How do they usually get to elementary/high school? (More than 1 answer permitted)

(DON'T ASK)

____ Walk (3)
____ Bus (HSR) (4)
____ School Bus (5)
____ Someone Drives (6)
____ Other, specify (7) _____

(If bus) How close would you say the bus stop is to the
Elementary School _____
High School _____

→(If someone drives) Who would that be? _____

6. How often does your family use public transportation?
(DON'T ASK)
____ Daily (3)
____ Once a week (4)
____ Once a month (5)
____ Only when necessary (car repairs etc.) (6)
____ Other, specify (7) _____
____ Never (8)

7. a) How close is the nearest bus stop for the bus (Jackson Square) going downtown from your home? _____

b) How often does a bus that goes downtown pass by this stop? _____

c) How many buses do you need to take in order to get downtown? _____

d) How often do you take the bus to downtown? _____

8. a) How would you rate the bus service scheduling in this area on a scale of 1 to 10, with one being very poor and ten being excellent? _____

b) Would you say that bus service should be changed in any way?
Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 9)

(If yes) How? _____

9. Has living in this neighbourhood affected your ability to get from place to place in the city?
Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 10a)

(If yes) How? _____

10. a) Do you find that living in this particular area has had any effect on lifestyle?
Yes ____
No ____

b) Why or why not? _____

10. c) Has there ever been a situation where living in this area has been a problem for you with respect to getting someplace?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 11a)

(If yes) Could you please describe that situation to me? _____
_____

11. a) Is there a car available for your family's use?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Section C)

b) Do you or any member of your family own that car?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Section C)

c) Is there a parking space available for that car?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Section C)

d) (If yes) Would you say that the parking space is adequate in size?

Yes ____ (If yes, go to Section C)
No ____

(If no) Why not? _____
_____

C. Social Support

Moving into a different location may affect an individual's relationship with people they are close to or lead to the development of new friends. We are interested in finding out whether your move into this unit has had any effect on your ability to maintain close contact with others.

1. a) When you first moved into your home, did any of your neighbours come to welcome you into the neighbourhood?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 1c)

b) If yes, do you still keep in touch with them?

Yes ____
No ____

(If no) Why not?_____

c) If new neighbours moved into the area, would you go over to their home to introduce yourself?

Yes ____ (If yes, go to Question 2)
No ____

(If no) Why not?_____

2. a) Are you aware of any neighbourhood clubs or organizations where you live?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 3)

b) (If yes) What are they? _____
_____

c) Are you a member? _____

d) Of which ones? _____

3. Do you ever have casual conversations with any of your neighbours?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 4)

(If yes) How often would you say this happens?_____

4. a) Do you know the names of the neighbours who live on either side of you?

Yes ____
No ____

b) How many of the families in the neighbourhood do you know by name? ____

5. a) Do you visit your neighbours in their homes?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 5b)

(If yes) How often would you say that you visit any of your neighbours? _____

b) How many of your neighbours have you ever invited into your home? _____

6. Do you and your neighbours ever exchange or borrow things from one another such as recipes, books, tools or dishes?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 7)

(If yes) What kinds of things have you borrowed from your neighbours?
_____

7. Do you and any of your neighbours go to movies, picnics or other things like that together?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 8)

7. (If yes) How often would you say that you do things of this sort together?
---

8. If you were holding a party or get-together, how many of your neighbours would you invite? ---

9. How many of your neighbours have ever talked to you when they were worried or asked for your advice in any way? ---

10. If you have children, do you and your neighbours ever babysit for one another?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 11)
N/A ____ (9)

(If yes) How often does a neighbour babysit for you? ---

How often do you babysit for your neighbours? ---

11. If you had a problem, do you feel you could talk to one of your neighbours about it?

Yes ____ (If yes, go to Question 12)
No ____

(If no) Why not?---
---

12. Would you say that some of your neighbours are amongst your closest friends?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 13)

(If yes) About how many? ---

13. a) Since moving into your home, do you still keep in touch with your old neighbours where you used to live?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 14)

b) How would you describe your relationship with your old neighbours?
---

c) How do you usually contact your old neighbours?

(DON'T ASK)

____ Phone (3)
____ Visit (4)
____ Letter (5)
____ Other, specify (7) ---

13. d) About how often do you contact them?_____

e) Would you say that your relationship with your former neighbours has changed at all since you moved?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 14a)

(If yes) In what way?_____
_____
_____

Why do you think that happened? _____
_____
_____

14. a) Do you have any close friends (other than neighbours) that live on the mountain?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 14d)

b) How often do you see them?

____ Once a week (3)
____ Once every two weeks (4)
____ Once a month (5)
____ Other, specify (7) _____

c) Has moving to where you are now affected your relationship with your friends in any way?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 15a)

How? _____
_____

GO TO QUESTION 15A

d) How often do you see your friends?

____ Once a week (3)
____ 2 times a week (4)
____ Once a month (5)
____ Other, specify (7) _____

e) How is this contact usually made?

____ Phone call (3)
____ Visit (4)
____ Letter (5)
____ Other, specify (7) _____

14. f) Has moving here affected your relationship in any way? _____
_____
_____

15. a) Do you have parents, brothers, sisters or other close relatives living on the mountain?
Yes ____ (If yes, go to Question 15b,c)
No ____
(If no) Where do they live? _____

b) How often do you speak to any of these relatives listed above?
(ASK)
____ Once or twice a week (3)
____ Once a month (4)
____ Only on special occasions (5)
____ Seldom or never (6)
____ Daily (8)

c) How do you usually contact them?
(ASK)
____ Phone (3)
____ Visit (4)
____ Letter (5)
____ Other, specify (7)_____

16. a) Would you say that you are in touch with some members of your family more often, less or about the same since moving?
____ More Often (3)
____ Less Often (4)
____ About the same (5)

b) Why?_____
_____

D. Stigma

FOR RGI ONLY

1. Living in non-profit housing may affect different people in different ways. The following statements may describe how living in non-proft housing has affected some people. After I read each statement, I would like you to tell me if you always feel that way, sometimes feel that way, or never feel that way.

	Always	Sometimes	Never
a. Living in non-profit housing has helped give me a positive outlook on life.	3	4	5

	Always	Sometimes	Never
b. Without non-profit housing it would have been difficult to provide a home for myself and my children.	3	4	5
c. Living where I am now has made it difficult to maintain close contact with my family.	3	4	5
d. Even though other people know I live in non-profit housing, they treat me like everyone else.	3	4	5
e. People in the neighbourhood resent the fact that the government is helping to make housing affordable for me.	3	4	5
f. Having affordable housing makes it difficult for me to feel part of the community.	3	4	5
g. Living where I am is so far from the grocery store, school, and other things I need.	3	4	5
h. Living in this unit makes me feel so isolated and alone.	3	4	5
i. Other people who live in this neighbourhood have come to accept us as part of the neighbourhood [people in the non-profit housing complex]	3	4	5
j. Living in non-profit housing gives me a sense of security.	3	4	5
k. I feel a strong attachment to my home and neighbourhood.	3	4	5

GO TO QUESTION 3

FOR LEM ONLY

2. Living in non-profit housing may affect different people in different ways. The following statements may describe how living in non-profit housing has affected some people. After I read each statement, I would like you to tell me if you always feel that way, sometimes feel that way or never feel that way.

	Always	Sometimes	Never
a. Living in non-profit housing has given me a positive outlook on life.	3	4	5
b. I wish that there weren't any subsidized units in this complex.	3	4	5
c. This non-profit housing has provided a home for me and my children. The government should build more of it.	3	4	5
d. Because we pay rent we should have our complaints or concerns taken seriously.	3	4	5
e. Even though people know I live in non-profit housing, they don't treat me any differently.	3	4	5
f. Because living here is a temporary measure, I don't like to tell people where I live.	3	4	5
g. Living in non-profit housing gives me a sense of security.	3	4	5
h. Living where I am now is so far from the grocery store, school and other things I need.	3	4	5
i. I feel a strong attachment to my home and neighbourhood.	3	4	5

GO TO QUESTION 3

3. a) How would you say your building looks from the outside to people passing by? _____
_____
_____

3. b) How do you think other people would describe your building from the outside? _____
_____
_____

c) Some people in the neighbourhood may have their own ideas about what people in non-profit housing are like. If they were asked to describe residents of non-profit housing, what do you think that description would be like?_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

d) Why? _____
_____

e) Would you say their description or ideas about residents of non-profit housing would be fairly accurate?

Yes ____
No ____

Why or Why not? _____
_____
_____

4. Would you say, in general, that other people in the neigbhourhood accept or reject the existence of non-profit housing in this area?

____ Accept (3)
____ Reject (4)
____ Don't Know (10)

Why? _____
_____

5. a) Would you say that, in general, living in non-profit housing has been a positive (good) or negative (bad) experience for you?

____ Positive (3)
____ Negative (4)

b) Why would you say that? _____
_____

RGI ONLY

6. Now I would like to read to you some statements about how looking for affordable housing may make someone feel. After I read each statement, I would like you to tell me if you always feel that way, sometimes feel that way or never feel that way.

	Always	Sometimes	Never
a. Having affordable housing has given me greater self-esteem/confidence.	3	4	5
b. Living in non-profit housing makes me feel guilty because the government is helping me find affordable housing.	3	4	5
c. Living in non-profit housing gives me an opportunity to have housing like everyone else.	3	4	5
d. Living in non-profit housing makes me feel frustrated because I have to rely on the government's assistance to obtain affordable housing.	3	4	5
e. Living where I am now gives me opportunity to live with other people who are in the same situation as myself.	3	4	5
f. Living where I am now makes me feel as if I will never get ahead in life.	3	4	5
g. Looking for affordable housing makes me angry because finding a place to live is so hard.	3	4	5
h. Living in non-profit housing helps me feel like part of the community.	3	4	5
i. Living in non-profit housing makes me feel different from other people in the neighbourhood.	3	4	5

GO TO QUESTION 8

LEM ONLY

8. Now I would like to read you some statements about how looking for affordable housing may make someone feel. After I read each statement, I would like you to tell me if you always feel that way, sometimes feel that way or never feel that way.

	Always	Sometimes	Never
a. Having affordable housing has given me greater self-esteem/confidence.	3	4	5
b. Living in non-profit housing forces me to live with people who aren't like myself.	3	4	5
c. Living here has been a good way for me and my family to get a good start in life.	3	4	5
d. Since living here is a temporary measure, I am willing to overlook small things that bother me.	3	4	5
e. This unit is so well constructed that I do not think of it as non-profit housing.	3	4	5
f. The rent I pay is not much lower than other units I have seen. I don't know why I call it "non-profit" housing.	3	4	5
g. Because finding an affordable place to live is so hard, they should build more units like this.	3	4	5
h. After living here a while, you can tell which people live in the subsidized units and which ones don't.	3	4	5

GO TO QUESTION 8

8. a) Would you say that most people support or are opposed to locating non-profit housing in their neighbourhood?_____

b) Why do you think they would feel that way? _____
_____

c) What do you think could be done to maintain (if support above) or change (if opposed above) their ideas? _____
_____

9. Do other people's views about non-profit housing affect you in any way?

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10. If changes could be made to other people's attitudes about non-profit housing in any way, what change or changes would you want to see happen?

E. Demographic Section

1. Sex:
   ____ Male (3)
   ____ Female (4)

2. In what year were you born? _____

(DON'T ASK)

____	15 - 20 (3)	____	41 - 45 (9)
____	21 - 25 (4)	____	46 - 50 (11)
____	26 - 30 (5)	____	51 - 60 (12)
____	31 - 35 (6)	____	61 - 65 (13)
____	36 - 40 (8)		

3. What is your current marital status?

(ASK)

____	Never Married (3)	____	Separated (6)
____	Widowed (4)	____	Divorced (8)
____	Remarried (5)	____	Married (11) (include living together)

4. What was the last grade or level of schooling you completed?

   ____ No formal schooling (3)
   ____ Some elementary school (4)
   ____ Completed elementary school (5)
   ____ Some vocational school (6)
   ____ Completed vocational school (8)
   ____ Some secondary school (11)
   ____ Completed secondary school (12)
   ____ Some college (13)
   ____ Completed college (14)
   ____ Some university (15)
   ____ Completed university (16)
   undergraduate degree ____ (17)
   graduate degree ____ (18)

5. a) Which of the following categories best apply to you?

____ Full-time homemaker (3) (Go to Question 6a)
____ Full-time worker (4)
____ Part-time worker (5)

b) What type of work do you do?_____
_____

c) How many hours a week does that involve? _____

6. a) (IF MARRIED [include living together]) Is your spouse currently employed?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 7)

b) What kind of work does your spouse do?_____
_____

c) Is that full or part-time?

____ Full-time (3) (If full-time, go to Question 8)
____ Part-time (4)

d) How many hours a week does that involve? _____

7. What would you say is the main reason that your spouse is not currently employed?

(ASK)

____ Illness (3)
____ Laid-off (4)
____ Full-time homemaker (5)
____ Spouse could not find suitable work (6)
____ Other, specify (7) _____

8. a) Are there any children living in the home now?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 9)

b) How many are living with you?_____

c) What are their ages? (Specify years or months)

Child 1 ____ Child 4 ____ Child 7 ____
Child 2 ____ Child 5 ____
Child 3 ____ Child 6 ____

d) Do you have regular day care for your child(ren)?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 9)

e) What does that involve? _____
_____

9. a) Where did you live before you moved here? _____

   b) Was that a house, apartment or townhouse? _____

   c) How long did you live there? _____

   d) Was that shared accommodation? _____

10. a) About how many times would you say you have moved since you were 16?
   _____

   b) What would you say was the main reason for moving in most of those cases? _____
   _____

11. a) Where were you born?
   ____ Canada (3) (Go to Question 11c)
   ____ Other, specify (7) _____

   b) How long have you lived in Canada? _____

   c) How long have you lived in the Hamilton area? _____

12. a) FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
   ____ RGI (3)
   ____ LEM (4)

   b) ____ Single parent (3)
   ____ Multiheaded family (4)

TIME INTERVIEW COMPLETED: _____

The Social Planning & Research Council of Hamilton and District
155 James St. S., 6th Floor, Hamilton, Ontario L8P 3A4 Telephone: 522-1148

iv) Thank You Letter

Dear MNPH Resident:

I would like to thank you for taking the time to express your views about non-profit housing.

Your views and opinions have been informative and have helped us gain a better understanding of your housing needs.

If you have any questions about your interview, please feel free to contact me at 522-1148.

Once again, thank you.

Sincerely,

Research Assistant,
Social Housing Impact Study

v) Findings

a) Demographics

Twenty of the municipal non-profit residents participated in this study. Of the 20 respondents, 11 (55.0%) were male and nine (45.0%) were female (Table A-1). Nine of the respondents (45.0%) were between 26 and 35 years of age while five (25.0%) were between 41 and 50 years of age, and six (30.0%) were between the ages of 51 and 65 years (Table A-2). Thirteen of the respondents (65.0%) were married or living together, three (15.0%) were separated, three (15.0%) were divorced and one (5.0%) had never married (Table A-3).

One person (5.0%) did not answer the question about level of education. A majority of the respondents (9, 45.0%) had at least some college or university education. Others had some secondary education (4, 20.0%), had completed secondary school (2, 10.0%), had completed trade school (2, 10.0%), had completed elementary school (1, 5.0%), or had completed vocational school (1, 5.0%) (Table A-4).

Respondents were asked about their employment status (Table A-5). Eleven (55.0%) were full-time employees while three (15.0%) were part-time employees. Another four (20.0%) were full-time homemakers and two (10.0%) were full-time students. Of the 14 respondents employed outside of the home, five (35.7%) occupied processing or related occupations (Table A-6). Of these 14 employees, 11 (80.6%) worked 30 hours or more per week (Table A-7).

Of the 13 respondents who were married or living together, nine (69.2%) said their spouses were employed outside the home (Table A-8). The majority of the spouses (7, 77.8%) were employed full-time (Table A-9 and A-10). Of the four who said their spouses were not working outside the home, two (50.0%) said their spouses were homemakers and two (50.0%) were unable to find jobs (Table A-11).

All 20 respondents had children: 11 (55.0%) had one child, six (30.0%) had two children, two (10.0%) had three children and one (5.0%) had four children (Table A-12). The majority of the children were 10 years of age or younger (Table A-13). Only two of the respondents had their children in day care (Table A-14 and A-15). Thirteen respondents (65.0%) were in two-parent families and seven (35.0%) were single parent families (Table A-24).

Respondents were asked where they had lived before their current place of residence (Table A-16). Twelve of the respondents (60.0%) had lived in the City of Hamilton, two (10.0%) had lived outside the City but in the Hamilton-Wentworth Region, while six (30.0%) had lived outside the Hamilton-Wentworth Region. Eleven of the respondents (55.0%) had lived in a house prior to moving into non-profit housing (Table A-17). The majority of respondents (18, 90.0%) had lived at their previous address for five years or less (Table A-18). Since the age of 16 years, nine respondents (45.0%) had moved between 11 to 20 times while 10 other respondents (50.0%) had moved 10 times or less (Table A-19). The main reason why a majority of the respondents had moved (7, 35.0%) was because of employment while four (20.0%) stated housing issues (e.g, for better housing, more affordable) (Table A-20).

Seventeen (85.0%) of the respondents were born in Canada (Table A-21). Two (66.7%) of the respondents born outside Canada had lived in the country less than 10 years. Twelve (60.0%) of the respondents had lived in Hamilton for 10 years or less while six (30.0%) had lived in Hamilton for more than 20 years (Table A-22). Fifteen of the respondents (75.0%) lived in "low-end-of-market-value" units while five (25.0%) lived in "rent-geared-to-income" units (Table A-23).

b) Housing

The majority of respondents (10, 50.0%) had lived in their current homes for one to two years while seven (35.0%) had lived there for three to six months (Table A-25). Most of the respondents (14, 70.0%) thought they would still be living in the same home next year (Table A-26). Reasons why respondents thought they would still be there next year included: 'we like it here', 'its affordable' and, 'there is no place else to go' (Table A-27).

All respondents were supplied with a stove and fridge when they moved into the unit. The majority (18, 90.0%) thought they had adequate flooring. No laundry facilities or air conditioning were provided on site (Table A-28). In conjunction with what was supplied, respondents were also asked how satisfied they were with a number of items in their housing complex (Table A-29). The items with which respondents were 'dissatisfied' included: the paint (12, 60.0%) and cleanliness/maintenance (7, 35.0%). In summary, the majority of respondents indicated 'general satisfaction' with the list of 17 aspects of their housing complex.

Most respondents (19, 95.0%) knew their units were heated by electricity (Table A-30). Twelve respondents (60.0%) have never noticed uncollected garbage but eight (40.0%) did; five of these eight (62.5%) people said it 'bothered them' or 'bothered them greatly' (Table A-31). Twelve respondents (60.0%) said they had experienced problems with insects or pets (Tables A-32 and A-33).

A majority of respondents (15, 75.0%) said they had noticed construction defects in their units (Table A-34). The most frequently mentioned defects included: leaky basement (4, 26,7%), cracked walls (3, 20.0%), poor paint job (3, 20.0%) and leaky bathroom floor (Table A-35). When asked if the respondent had contacted anyone to fix the defect, 11 (73.3%) said 'yes' and two (13.3%) said the defects had subsequently been fixed (Tables A-36 and A-37). Reasons why respondents thought the defects had not been fixed include: 'the bureaucracy', 'no time to do it', 'no adequate labourers' and 'don't have any idea why not' (Table A-38). A majority (15, 75.0%) had heard about defects in their neighbours' homes (Table A-39). Leaky basements were again the most common type of defect reported (11, 55.0%) (Table A-40).

In general, respondents (12, 60.0%) noted that their units were in 'good condition' or 'alright' when they first moved in (Table A-41). Most of the respondents (15, 75.0%) stated that, at the time of the interview, their unit was in better condition or in the same condition (Table A-42). Many respondents (9, 45.0%) said they had improved/redecorated their homes and they felt they were settling in (2, 10.0%) (Table A-43). Twelve (60.0%) said they had 'personalized' their homes (Table A-44).

The respondents were asked to assess the adequacy, in terms of space, of their units (Table A-45). A majority of respondents thought that neither the kitchen space (12, 60.0%) nor the dining room space was adequate (11, 55.0%). A large percentage of the other items on the list received primarily 'adequate', 'good' or 'excellent' ratings.

Eleven respondents (55.0%) said there were noise problems in the complex (e.g., neighbours' noise, construction noise, noisy children, stereo noise and thin walls) (Table A-46). Of these 11 respondents, five (45.0%) said the noise problems had not yet been resolved.

Respondents were asked if they had experienced any problems with their neighbours. Sixteen (80.0%) of the respondents said they had not had any problems (Table A-47). But 12 (60.0%) respondents said they had experienced problems with their neighbours' children (Table A-48 and A-49). Only four (33.3%) of the 12 respondents who reported problems said the problems had been resolved.

Respondents were also asked if they had any problems with vandalism (Table A-50), graffiti (Table A-51), overcrowding (Table A-52) or management (Table A-53). Sixteen (80.0%) of the respondents said they had not had any problems with vandalism and 17 (85.0%) said they had not had any problems with graffiti. Sixteen (80.0%) said they did not feel overcrowded. Seventeen (85.0%) respondents noted they had not had any problems with management.

Most of the respondents (17, 85.0%) did not have any difficulties adjusting to their new home when they first moved to the non-profit housing complex (Table A-54). Respondents stated a number of reasons why they thought their adjustment was fine. These included: lived in the area before the move, like the unit, and lived in non-profit housing before (Table A-55). Fifteen (75.0%) of the respondents thought their family members also adjusted well to their new home (Table A-56).

Respondents were asked about the inside and outside appearance of their units. Seventeen (85.0%) of the respondents said the inside appearance is 'important' or 'very important' for the following reasons: 'like to have things clean', 'for comfort', and 'we have to live in it' (refer to Tables A-57 and A-58). Sixteen (80.0%) also said the outside appearance is 'important' or 'very important' because: 'it is a reflection of us', 'it should look neat', and 'I like it to look homey' (Table A-59 and A-60).

In conjunction with the importance of the appearance of the unit, respondents were asked if they had made any changes to the outside of their units. Ten (50.0%) said they had (see Table A-63 for reasons why the other respondents had not made any changes). These changes included: planting flowers, planting grass and hanging a clothesline (Table A-61 and A-62).

When asked how they generally refer to their place of residence, the majority of respondents (13, 65.0%) answered 'home', four (20.0%) responded 'my house', one (5.0%) said 'my place', and one (5.0%) stated 'a ghetto' (Table A-64). Eighteen (90.0%) of the respondents said it doesn't bother them to hear their home being referred to as non-profit housing (Table A-65). A large percentage (16, 80.0%) also thought that living where they do is a positive experience (Table A-66 and see Table A-67 for reasons why they thought their experiences are positive, negative or neutral).

It has been argued that people can be affected by the surroundings they live in. Respondents were asked to identify one effect they thought their current surroundings have had on them. Some (7, 35.0%) said 'it's pleasant/comfortable', two (10.0%) said 'it's claustrophobic' and one (5.0%) said that they have a greater sense of freedom now (for other responses see Table A-68).

c) Transportation

If accessing essential services poses difficulties for respondents then their quality of life is subsequently affected. This section includes questions about where certain services are located and how easily accessed they are. Table A-69 indicates that on average, 16 of the respondents (80.0%) perceived services (e.g., grocery and convenience stores, the doctor, a pharmacy, an elementary school, a hospital, a dentist, a department store, a recreation centre and a park) to be easily accessible even though the majority of them are located more than three blocks away from the respondents' homes.

Most respondents (16, 80.0%) stated they drive themselves to the grocery store to do their major shopping (Tables A-70 and A-71) while two (10.0%) noted that they walk. Eleven (57.9%) of the respondents reported they drive themselves to the convenience store to buy small items while six others (31.6%) said they walk and two (10.5%) said they send their children (Tables A-72 and A-73). Seventeen of the 20 respondents (85.0%) reported they have a car in the family (Table A-82).

Respondents indicated that their children get to school through a variety of means. Six respondents (46.2%) said their children catch a school bus while five other respondents (38.5%) stated their children walk to school (Table A-74).

Public transportation is an important source of transportation for many people. Eleven of 18 respondents (61.1%) said their family never takes a city transit bus or only takes one when there's an emergency and the family car is not available (Table A-75). Four other respondents (22.2%) said their families take public transportation once per week while two (11.1%) said their families take it daily. Very few respondents (total of 4) reported that they use public transportation to get downtown on a regular basis (Tables A-76 and A-77). Respondents were asked to rate public transportation scheduling even though the reported frequency of transportation usage was not high. A majority of the respondents (5, 38.5%) rated public transportation scheduling on the positive end of the scale with another large group (4, 30.8%) not knowing how to rate it (Table A-78). Six of the respondents (46.2%) said the scheduling should be changed (Table A-79).

Most respondents (17, 85.0%) did not think that living in the present neighbourhood affects their ability to get from place to place in the city (Table A-80). Similarly, a majority of the respondents (16, 80.0%) did not think that their lifestyles have been affected by living where they do.

d) Social Support Network

It is important to understand the effect that the respondents' move into this non-profit housing project has had on their social support system. But first, a discussion of respondents' interactions with their newest neighbours.

Fourteen respondents (70.0%) said that none of their current neighbours welcomed them into the neighbourhood when they first moved there (Table A-83). Of the six who were welcomed by neighbours, five (83.3%) indicated that they still keep in touch with these neighbours. Similarly, when asked if they would welcome new neighbours into the housing complex, 14 (70.0%) said they would not do so (Table A-84). Reasons for this response included: 'we're not like that', 'we're private people' and 'we've never done it before'.

Respondents were then asked if they have any casual conversations with neighbours. Nineteen (95.0%) said they do have casual conversations (Table A-86). A majority (11, 57.9%) indicated they converse daily or two or three times per week (Table A-87). Further, 13 respondents (65.0%) said they visit with their neighbours in their own homes (Tables A-90, A-91 and A-92). Another 14 respondents (70.0%) said they know the names of the neighbours living on either side of them (Tables A-88 and A-89). Only one respondent (5.0%) was aware of neighbourhood clubs and organizations (Table A-85).

To further investigate this networking occurring at the site, respondents were asked if they ever exchange or borrow items. Fifteen respondents (75.0%) indicated that they have exchanged or borrowed items from their neighbours (Table A-93). Items that were borrowed or exchanged included food, tools, recipes and cigarettes. Twelve respondents (60.0%) said they exchange babysitting favours (Table A-96).

Respondents were also asked if they ever go on picnics, to the movies or other similar activities with any of their neighbours. Fifteen (75.0%) said they do not (Table A-94). Fourteen respondents (70.0%) also said that if they were hosting a party, they would invite at least one neighbour (Table A-95).

There are also less tangible aspects of social support including being able to talk about personal concerns. Thirteen respondents (65.0%) said they would talk to at least one neighbour about their worries or concerns (Table A-97). Nonetheless, 16 respondents (80.0%) stated their neighbours are not amongst their closest friends (Tables A-98).

When asked about the neighbours where they lived before, 15 respondents (75.0%) indicated they still keep in touch with them (Table A-99). Thirteen of these 15 respondents (86.6%) noted that relationships with old neighbours are still 'very good' or at least on 'friendly terms' (Table A-99). Most respondents indicated that they contact their old neighbours by telephone (8, 53.3%) (Table A-100). Most respondents said they contact their former

neighbours (7, 46.7%) once or twice per month (Table A-101). Eleven of the 15 respondents (73.3%) said there has been no significant changes in the relationship with old neighbours (Table A-102).

Residents' relationships with friends is also an important consideration in the social support system. Seventeen (85.0%) respondents said they have friends living on the Mountain (Table A-103). Eleven of those 17 respondents (64.7%) said they see these friends once per week or once every 2 weeks (Table A-104). Only three of the 17 (17.6%) respondents said their most recent move has had an effect on their relationship with these friends.

Finally, relationships between respondents and their families (brothers, sisters, parents or other close relatives) require consideration. Nine (45.0%) of the respondents said they have relatives living on the Mountain (Table A-105). All 20 respondents were asked how frequently they talk with close relatives. The majority (13, 65.0%) said 'daily' or 'once or twice per week' (Table A-106). Fifteen (75.0%) respondents reported that this contact occurs by telephone. Twelve respondents (60.0%) said their contacts with close relatives have not changed since they moved into the non-profit housing unit, while 6 others (30.0%) said the contact has increased (Table A-107). Reasons for a lack of any change in contact or an increase included: 'now relatives are physically closer', 'no more long distance calls' and 'now there is more space to visit' (Table A-108).

e) Stigma

The last variable to consider in this social impact assessment is stigma. Since it may be difficult for respondents to admit that they perceive any kind of stigma, a number of statements were read to them and they were asked to respond with always, sometimes or never. In this section, some of the questions were asked only of the rent-geared-to-income residents (RGI) while some questions were asked only of the low-end-of-market value residents (LEM). This division was made because those paying rent for accommodation do not necessarily believe they are receiving a subsidy.

Five RGI residents were asked to respond to 11 separate statements (Table A-109). Six of these statements were positive statements including: non-profit housing has given me a positive outlook on life (#1); without non-profit housing it would have been difficult to provide for my children (#2); people treat me like everybody else (#4); people have come to accept us (#9); non-profit housing gives me a sense of security (#10), and, I feel attached to my home/neighbourhood (#11). Four of these five respondents (80.0%) responded 'always' or 'sometimes' to the above 6 statements which reflects that they generally feel positive about how they are treated by others.

The five RGI residents also responded to five negative statements including: difficult to maintain close contact with my family (#3); neighbourhood people resent government assisting us (#5); I don't really feel part of the community because I live in affordable housing (#6); I live so far away from important services (#7), and, living here makes me feel isolated and

alone. On average, three out of the five respondents (60.0%) said "never" or "sometimes" in response to the statements. Thus, in general, the RGI respondents do not think other people have negative perceptions about them or that they themselves possess an abundance of negative self-perceptions.

The 15 LEM residents were also asked about their attitudes (Table A-110). These respondents were asked to respond to positive and negative statements. The positive statements resulted in less consistent responses than the RGI respondents. Thirteen respondents (86.7%) indicated that they 'never' feel that non-profit housing has given them a positive outlook on life (#1) and 13 (86.7%) stated that they 'never' feel a sense of security where they live (#7), whereas 10 (66.7%) said that they 'sometimes' or 'always' think that the government should provide more non-profit housing because it has provided a home for them and their children (#3).

The reponse to the negative statements were also varied. All of the respondents (15, 100.0%) said they 'sometimes' or 'never' wish that there weren't any subsidized units in the complex (#2) and that they 'sometimes' or 'never' feel too far away from necessary services (#8). But 11 respondents (73.3%) said they 'always' think that because they pay rent their concerns/complaints should be taken seriously (#4). All of the respondents said 'never' to the following statement: "Because living here is a temporary measure, I don't like to tell people where I live" (#6). As well, there was an equal number of respondents who said they 'always' feel a strong attachment to their neighbourhood (7, 46.7%) and those who said they 'never' feel that way (7, 46.7%) (#9).

All 20 respondents were also asked how they thought other people would describe the outside appearance of their building (Table A-111). The majority of respondents (16, 80.0%) said that others would probably say it looks attractive, it looks nice, or it's okay. In conjunction with physical appearance, respondents were also asked how other people would describe the residents of non-profit housing (Table A-112). A majority (8, 40.0%) said that other people thought non-profit residents were low income or low class people. Six (30.0%) respondents said they didn't know what the perceptions were. Reasons for these responses included: stereotypes, residents receive government assistance and they're single mothers (Table A-113). When respondents were asked if these descriptions were accurate, seven of 13 respondents (53.7%) said 'no'. Their reasons included 'all of these people are on assistance', 'most are working people', 'they're not troublemakers' and 'these people are respectable' (Table A-114). The six others (46.3%) who thought the descriptions were accurate said so because most of the residents are single moms.

The residents were also asked if they thought other people accepted or rejected non-profit housing in their neighbourhood. Eight (40.0%) did not know, six (30.0%) said others reject non-profit housing while five (25.0%) said others accept non-profit housing in their neighbourhood (Table A-115). Respondents listed reasons why they thought other people might reject or accept non-profit housing in their neighbourhoods. These reasons included 'decrease in property values', 'a few people ruin it for the rest', 'scruffy people move in' and 'there are no other choices available' (Table A-116).

Respondents were also asked about how looking for affordable housing made them feel. Once again a number of statements were read to them and they had to respond that they 'always', 'sometimes' or 'never' felt that way. The five RGI respondents were read nine statements (Table A-117). Four of the five respondents (80.0%) said they 'always' or 'sometimes' think that having affordable housing has given them greater self-esteem (#1) and that living in non-profit housing gives them the opportunity to have housing like everyone else (#3). Three of these respondents (60.0%) said they 'always' feel that living in non-profit housing has made them feel like part of the community while one person (20.0%) said it 'never' does (#8).

When these five RGI respondents were asked if living in non-profit housing makes them feel guilty because the government is helping them, four of the five respondents (80.0%) said 'always' or 'sometimes' (#2). Nonetheless, four of the five respondents (80.0%) said they 'never' or 'sometimes' feel frustrated because they have to rely on government assistance (#4) and that living where they are now makes them feel as if they will not get ahead in life (#6). A majority (3, 60.0%) said they 'always' or 'sometimes' feel angry because finding affordable housing is so hard (#7). Finally, three of the five respondents (60.0%) said they 'never' think that living in non-profit housing makes them feel different from other people in the neighbourhood (#9).

The 15 LEM respondents were also read a list of eight statements about how looking for affordable housing made them feel (Table A-118). In general, a majority of these respondents disagreed with the positive statements. Seven

respondents (46.7%) said that living in affordable housing has 'never' given them greater self-esteem (#1) while six (40.0%) said that they 'never' feel that living in non-profit housing has given them and their families a good start in life (#3). Ten (66.7%) of the respondents said that they 'never' think the units are so well constructed that they do not think of it as non-profit housing (#5). Eight (53.3%) said that they 'always' think that because affordable housing is so hard to find, that more of them should be built (#7). A majority of respondents (9, 60.0%) said they 'never' think that living in non-profit housing forces them to live with people who aren't like themselves (#2), while eight (53.3%) said they 'never' think that because the rent they pay is not much lower than other units that they don't know why they refer to it as 'non-profit' housing (#6). Six (40.0%) said they 'always' and five (33.3%) said they 'sometimes' are willing to overlook small things that bother them because this housing for them is just a temporary measure (#4). Seven (46.7%) respondents said they can 'always' tell, after living there for awhile, which people live in subsidized units while four (26.7%) said they can 'sometimes' tell (#8).

All 20 respondents were then asked a number of general questions. The majority of the respondents (13, 65.0%) said that other people's views about non-profit housing do not bother them (Table A-120). Nonetheless, respondents were asked about their ideas for maintaining support for non-profit housing and changing those who are opposed to it (Table A-119). Most of the ideas offered by respondents fell into the following categories: need for information, need for education, importance of integration, need more

communication, and can't really do anything about it. Respondents also listed changes that they'd like to see happen to other people's attitudes (Table A-121). These changes included 'more community tolerance' (5, 25.0%) and 'end stereotypes' (3, 15.0%). Others were not sure what could be done (4, 20.0%), no response was given (4, 20.0%) or 'nothing can be done' (2, 10.0%).

vi) Tables

TABLE A-1: SEX

	Frequency	%
Male	11	55.0
Female	9	45.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-2: AGE

	Frequency	%
26 - 30 Years	6	30.0
31 - 35 Years	3	15.0
36 - 40 Years	0	0.0
41 - 45 Years	3	15.0
46 - 50 Years	2	10.0
51 - 55 Years	2	10.0
56 - 60 Years	2	10.0
61 - 65 Years	2	10.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-3: MARITAL STATUS

	Frequency	%
Married/Living Together	13	65.0
Separated	3	15.0
Divorced	3	15.0
Never Married	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-4: LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

	Frequency	%
Completed College	5	25.0
Some Secondary	4	20.0
Completed Secondary	2	10.0
Completed Trade School	2	10.0
Completed Elementary	1	5.0
Completed Vocational	1	5.0
Some College	1	5.0
Some University	1	5.0
Completed Undergraduate Degree	1	5.0
Completed Graduate Degree	1	5.0
Not specified	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-5: WORK STATUS

	Frequency	%
Full-time Worker	11	55.0
Full-time Homemaker	4	20.0
Part-time Worker	3	15.0
Full-time Student	2	10.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-6: TYPE OF WORK

	Frequency	%
*Processing	5	35.7
Health related	2	14.3
Clerical	2	14.3
Sales	2	14.3
Service	2	14.3
Transportation	1	7.1
Total	14	100.0

* Includes processing, machining and product fabricating, assembling and repairing.

TABLE A-7: HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK

	Frequency	%
Less than 15 hours	1	7.1
15 - 29 hours	2	14.3
30 - 40 hours	5	35.7
41+ hours	6	42.9
Total	14	100.0

TABLE A-8: SPOUSE EMPLOYED?

	Frequency	%
Yes	9	69.2
No	4	30.8
Total	13	100.0

TABLE A-9: SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION

	Frequency	%
Clerical	2	22.2
*Processing	2	22.2
**Technological	1	11.1
Transportation	1	11.1
Service	1	11.1
Sales	1	11.1
Construction	1	11.1
Total	9	99.9

* Includes processing, machining and product fabricating, assembling and repairing.
** Includes occupations in natural sciences, engineering, mathematics, social sciences, religion, arts, recreation.

TABLE A-10: SPOUSE EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME

	Frequency	%
Full-time	7	77.8
Part-time	2	22.2
Total	9	100.0

TABLE A-11: REASON WHY SPOUSE IS NOT EMPLOYED

	Frequency	%
Homemaker	2	50.0
Could not find job	2	50.0
Total	4	100.0

TABLE A-12: NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME

	Frequency	%
1 Child	11	55.0
2 Children	6	30.0
3 Children	2	10.0
4 Children	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-13: CHILDREN'S AGES*

	Frequency	% of Total Children
<12 Months	4	12.1
1 to 5 Years	15	45.5
6 - 10 Years	8	24.2
11 - 15 Years	5	15.2
16 - 21 Years	1	3.0
Total	33	100.0

* Table A-13 represents multiple responses. The above data is reported for the 20 respondents who have children living at home.

TABLE A-14: CHILDREN INVOLVED IN DAY CARE?

	Frequency	%
No	17	85.0
Yes	2	10.0
Not specified	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-15: TYPE OF DAY CARE

	Frequency	%
After school care	1	50.0
Daily sitting	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0

TABLE A-16: PLACE OF RESIDENCE BEFORE CURRENT RESIDENCE

	Frequency	%
Hamilton - Below Mountain	5	25.0
Hamilton - East End	4	20.0
Hamilton - Mountain	3	15.0
Outside City of Hamilton but in Hamilton-Wentworth Region	2	10.0
Outside Hamilton-Wentworth Region	6	30.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-17: TYPE OF RESIDENCE AT PREVIOUS LOCATION

	Frequency	%
House	11	55.0
Apartment	5	25.0
Townhouse	3	15.0
Tri-plex	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-18: LENGTH OF STAY AT FORMER RESIDENCE

	Frequency	%
Less than 2 Years	9	45.0
2 - 5 Years	9	45.0
6 - 10 Years	1	5.0
11 - 35 Years	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-19: NUMBER OF TIMES RESPONDENT HAS MOVED SINCE THE AGE OF 16

	Frequency	%
5 Times or Less	7	35.0
6 to 10 Times	3	15.0
11 to 20 Times	9	45.0
Not specified	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-20: MAIN REASON FOR MOVING IN MOST OF THE CASES

	Frequency	%
Employment	7	35.0
Better Housing	3	15.0
Personal	2	10.0
Schooling	2	10.0
Variety of Reasons	2	10.0
Boredom	1	5.0
Inappropriate	1	5.0
Felt Like It	1	5.0
Affordability	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-21: WHERE BORN

	Frequency	%
In Canada	17	85.0
*Outside Canada	3	15.0
Total	20	100.0

* Two (66.7%) respondents had lived in Canada less than 10 years and the other respondent had lived in Canada more than 10 years.

TABLE A-22: LENGTH OF TIME LIVING IN HAMILTON

	Frequency	%
1 to 5 Years	9	45.0
6 to 10 Years	3	15.0
11 to 20 Years	1	5.0
More than 20 Years	6	30.0
Not specified	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-23: RESPONDENTS' CURRENT TYPE OF UNIT

	Frequency	%
Low-End-of-Market Value	15	75.0
Rent-Geared-To-Income	5	25.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-24: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

	Frequency	%
Two-Parent Family	13	65.0
Single-Parent Family	7	35.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-25: LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN THIS PARTICULAR HOUSING UNIT

	Frequency	%
1 to 2 Years	10	50.0
3 to 6 Months	7	35.0
Less Than 3 Months	2	10.0
6 Months to 1 Year	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-26: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED IF THEY THOUGHT THEY MIGHT STILL BE LIVING IN THE SAME UNIT NEXT YEAR

	Frequency	%
Yes	14	70.0
No	6	30.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-27: REASONS WHY OR WHY NOT RESPONDENT LIVING HERE SAME TIME NEXT YEAR

	Frequency	%
Respondent likes it here	3	15.0
Saving for a house	3	15.0
Affordable	2	10.0
No place else to go	2	10.0
Really convenient	1	5.0
Space too small	1	5.0
Management not cooperative	1	5.0
Moving to another province	1	5.0
Job transfer	1	5.0
Child at McMaster University	1	5.0
No Interest in Moving	1	5.0
Until son grows up	1	5.0
Financial reasons	1	5.0
Good location	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-28: NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS WHO WERE SUPPLIED WITH THE FOLLOWING ITEMS WHEN THEY MOVED IN

	Frequency	%	Total
Refrigerator	20	100.0	20
Stove	20	100.0	20
Adequate Flooring	18	90.0	20
Laundry Facilities	0	0.0	20
Parking	19	95.0	20
Air conditioning	0	0.0	20

TABLE A-29: RESIDENTS' LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THEIR HOUSING COMPLEX

	Very Satisfied		Satisfied		Dissatisfied	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Outdoor landscaping	2	10.0	12	60.0	6	30.0
Paint	1	5.0	7	35.0	12	60.0
Cleanliness and maintenance	6	30.0	7	35.0	7	35.0
Indoor heat	5	25.0	11	55.0	4	20.0
Toilet facilities	3	15.0	14	70.0	3	15.0
Flood control	3	15.0	10	50.0	7	35.0
Odour control	3	15.0	15	75.0	2	10.0
Rodent control	3	15.0	17	85.0	0	
Insect control	2	10.0	15	75.0	3	15.0
Air circulation	4	20.0	14	70.0	2	10.0
Electricity	3	15.0	15	75.0	2	10.0
Hot running water	3	15.0	17	85.0	0	
Drinking water	2	10.0	18	90.0	0	
Supplied appliances	6	30.0	13	65.0	1	5.0
Garbage disposal	4	20.0	14	70.0	2	10.0
*Play areas	2	28.6	4	57.1	1	14.3
*Parking space	2	28.6	5	71.4	0	

* 13 missing cases

TABLE A-30: RESPONDENTS KNOWLEDGE OF HOW BUILDING IS HEATED*

	Frequency	%
Electricity	19	95.0
Not sure how	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

* All 20 respondents (100%) noted that they control the temperature in their homes with a thermostat in their units.

TABLE A-31: HAVE RESPONDENTS EVER NOTICED UNCOLLECTED GARBAGE

	Frequency	%
Respondents that noticed uncollected garbage	8*	40.0
Those that have not noticed uncollected garbage	12	60.0
Total	20	100.0

* 3 (37.5%) said it bothered them, 2 (25.0%) said it bothered them greatly, 2 (25.0%) said it didn't bother them and 1 (12.5%) didn't respond.

TABLE A-32: RESPONDENTS WHO HAD PROBLEMS WITH RODENTS, INSECTS OR PETS

	Frequency	%	Total
Rodents	0	0.0	20
Insects	2*	10.0	20
Pets	10	50.0	20

* The insects that were problematic were black spiders and fleas. One respondent got rid of the insects him/herself while the other respondent paid a fumigator to do it.

TABLE A-33: TEN RESPONDENTS DESCRIBE PET PROBLEMS*

	Frequency	%
Dog refuse on grass	6	60.0
Pets not allowed	2	20.0
Carry bugs	1	10.0
Resident has 14 cats	1	10.0
Total	10	100.0

* 8 (80.0%) of the 10 respondents stated that these problems had not been solved, 2 (20.0%) said the pet had been removed from the unit.

TABLE A-34: HAVE YOU FOUND ANY CONSTRUCTION DEFECTS IN YOUR UNIT?

	Frequency	%
No construction defects	5	25.0
One construction defect	4	20.0
Two construction defects	5	25.0
Three construction defects	6	30.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-35: A DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSTRUCTION DEFECTS MENTIONED BY THE 15 RESPONDENTS* (n=15)

	Frequency	%
Leaky basement	4	26.7
Cracked walls	3	20.0
Poor paint job	3	20.0
Bathroom floor leaks	3	20.0
Doors don't shut	2	13.3
Cupboard hinges don't work properly	2	13.3
Windows bow	2	13.3
Nails sticking out	2	13.3
Floor sinking	1	6.7
Drywall taping	1	6.7
No faucet or pipes	1	6.7
Missing shelves	1	6.7
Crooked doorways	1	6.7
Floorboards lifting	1	6.7
Bannister hinges	1	6.7
Floors squeak	1	6.7
Cheap construction materials	1	6.7
No bathroom mirror	1	6.7
Shower soap dish missing	1	6.7
Total	32	

* This table includes multiple responses. The above data is reported only for the 15 residents who noted construction defects in their units.

TABLE A-36: WAS ANYONE CONTACTED TO FIX THE DEFECTS?

	Frequency	%
Yes	11	73.3
No	4	26.7
Total	15	100.0

TABLE A-37: HAVE THE DEFECTS BEEN FIXED?

	Frequency	%
No	13	86.7
Yes	2*	13.3
Total	15	100.0

* 1 (50.0%) respondent noted the item was fixed immediately while another respondent (1, 50.0%) said the defect was fixed one month after being reported.

TABLE A-38: REASONS WHY RESPONDENTS THOUGHT THE DEFECTS WEREN'T FIXED

	Frequency	%
Don't know	7	53.8
Bureaucracy	2	15.4
No time	1	7.7
No adequate labourers	1	7.7
More persistence needed	1	7.7
Did not ask anyone to fix it	1	7.7
Total	13	100.0

TABLE A-39: HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT CONSTRUCTION DEFECTS IN YOUR NEIGHBOURS' HOMES?

	Frequency	%
Yes	15	75.0
No	5	25.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-40: A DESCRIPTION OF CONSTRUCTION DEFECTS NOTED BY RESPONDENTS IN THEIR NEIGHBOURS' HOMES* (n=15)

	Frequency	%
Leaky basement	11	73.3
Sinking floor	2	13.3
Cupboards shifting or bad hinges	2	13.3
Missing fixtures	2	13.3
Bathroom floor leaks	2	13.3
Faulty plumbing (toilets...)	2	13.3
Cheap construction materials	2	13.3
Floor boards lifting up	1	6.7
A hole in the wall	1	6.7
Poor quality paint	1	6.7
Crooked doorway	1	6.7
Patio door problems	1	6.7
Total	28	

* This table includes multiple responses. The above data is reported for the 15 residents who noted construction defects in their neighbours' homes.

TABLE A-41: GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE UNIT WHEN RESPONDENTS FIRST MOVED IN* (n=20)

	Frequency	%
Good condition (clean, fine)	9	45.0
Not bad, alright	3	15.0
Needed cleaning	3	15.0
Windows didn't close properly	3	15.0
Poor condition/quality in general	2	10.0
Handles fallen off	2	10.0
Bad paint/paint washed off	2	10.0
Doors didn't fit properly	2	10.0
Unfinished decor	1	5.0
Crack in wall	1	5.0
Toilet sweats	1	5.0
Dripping glue	1	5.0
Ripples in drywall	1	5.0
Construction workers were rude	1	5.0
Total	32	

* Multiple responses were permitted.

TABLE A-42: IS THE UNIT IN BETTER, WORSE OR ABOUT THE SAME CONDITION NOW?

	Frequency	%
Same condition	8	40.0
Better	7	35.0
Worse	4	20.0
No response	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-43: REASONS WHY THE UNITS ARE THE SAME, BETTER OR WORSE THAN WHEN RESPONDENTS FIRST MOVED IN* (n=20)

	Frequency	%
Respondent improved/ redecorated the unit	9	45.0
Don't know	3	15.0
We're settling in	2	10.0
It's become worse since then	2	10.0
Nothing wrong yet/still good	2	10.0
Haven't been here long enough	1	5.0
Paint became dull in colour	1	5.0
Cupboard doors no longer fit	1	5.0
Cracks have been fixed	1	5.0
Cracks have developed	1	5.0
No appropriate response	1	5.0
Total	24	

* Multiple responses permitted.

TABLE A-44: HAVE YOU PERSONALIZED THE UNIT IN ANY WAY?

	Frequency	%
Yes	12*	60.0
No	8**	40.0
Total	20	100.0

* 11 (91.7%) said they redecorated and 1 (8.3%) said he/she built a recroom. Reasons for personalizing the units included: for our own comfort, the unit was too plain, to make it homey, to add more space, the walls were not initially painted and to make it look nice.

** Reasons why 8 respondents had not personalized their unit included: we're trying to get out (4, 50.0%), we don't have the time (2, 25.0%) and no response (2, 25.0%).

TABLE A-45: SPACE ADEQUACY RATINGS FOR A NUMBER OF ITEMS IN THE UNITS

	Excellent		Good		Adequate		Inadequate		
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Total
Kitchen space	0	0.0	3	15.0	5	25.0	12	60.0	20
Bathroom space	0	0.0	6	30.0	10	50.0	4	20.0	20
Dining room space	0	0.0	3	15.0	6	30.0	11	55.0	20
Private space for yourself	2	10.0	6	30.0	10	50.0	2	10.0	20
The layout of the unit	1	5.0	7	35.0	7	35.0	5	25.0	20
Storage space	3	15.0	10	50.0	4	20.0	3	15.0	20
Closet space	4	20.0	10	50.0	6	30.0	0	0.0	20
Bedroom space	3	15.0	6	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9*

* There were 11 missing values for this item.

TABLE A-46: HAVE RESPONDENTS EVER EXPERIENCED A PROBLEM WITH NOISE*

	Frequency	%
Neighbour noise/arguing	5	25.0
Construction noise	2	10.0
Screaming chidren	1	5.0
Stereo noise/loud music	1	5.0
Walls are too thin	1	5.0
Drunken brawls in A.M.	1	5.0
Number of respondents who said there were no noise problems	9	45.0
Total	20	100.0

* Of the 11 respondents who noted noise problems, 5 (45.5%) said the problem was not solved, 2 (18.2%) did not respond, 1 (9.1%) said summer is over, 1 (9.1%) said the stereo was turned off, 1 (9.1%) said construction is finished and 1 (9.1%) said he/she ignored the noise.

TABLE A-47: HAVE RESPONDENTS EVER EXPERIENCED PROBLEMS WITH THEIR NEIGHBOURS?

	Frequency	%
No	16	80.0
Yes	4*	20.0
Total	20	100.0

* Three of the 4 respondents (75.0%) said the problem was never resolved and 1 respondent (25.0%) said he/she talked about the problem with the neighbour.

TABLE A-48: HAVE RESPONDENTS HAD ANY PROBLEM WITH THEIR NEIGHBOURS' CHILDREN?

	Frequency	%
Yes	12	60.0
No	8	40.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-49: THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEMS WITH THE NEIGHBOURS' CHILDREN

	Frequency	%
Theft/Break and Enter/Vandalism	5	41.7
Unruly child	3	25.0
Children yelling and unsupervised	2	16.7
Other	2	16.7
Total	12*	100.1

* Four of the 12 respondents (33.3%) said the problems had not yet been solved, 3 (25.0%) said they solved the problem, 2 (16.7%) did not respond, 1 (8.3%) said the neighbours moved, 1 (8.3%) warned the child and another (8.3%) sent a letter to the child's parents.

TABLE A-50: HAVE RESPONDENTS EXPERIENCED ANY PROBLEMS WITH VANDALISM?

	Frequency	%
No	16	80.0
Yes	4*	20.0
Total	20	100.0

* Each of the four respondents stated the following types of vandalism: broken house door, air let out of tires, scratches on car and had car stolen and damaged. Three of the 4 respondents did not indicate how the problem was solved while 1 said no solution was found.

TABLE A-51: HAVE RESPONDENTS EXPERIENCED ANY PROBLEMS WITH GRAFFITI?

	Frequency	%
No	17	85.0
Yes	3*	15.0
Total	20	100.0

* Each of the three respondents stated the following types of graffiti: spray paint on the fence, writing on the garage door and chalk on the walkways.

TABLE A-52: HAVE RESPONDENTS EXPERIENCED PROBLEMS WITH OVERCROWDING?

	Frequency	%
No	16	80.0
Yes	4*	20.0
Total	20	100.0

* Those who said 'yes' stated a lack of inside and outside space.

TABLE A-53: HAVE RESPONDENTS EXPERIENCED ANY PROBLEMS WITH THE MANAGEMENT?

	Frequency	%
No	17	85.0
Yes	3*	15.0
Total	20	100.0

* Each of these 3 respondents stated one of the following: no landscaping, need a new superintendent, and management is not active enough.

TABLE A-54: RESPONDENTS' LEVEL OF EASE IN ADJUSTING TO THE LOCATION WHEN THEY FIRST MOVED HERE

	Frequency	%
Easy	17	85.0
Difficult	3*	15.0
Total	20	100.0

* One respondent would not state why his/her adjustment was difficult, one found adjustment difficult because he/she didn't have a car and 1 did not think there was enough privacy.

TABLE A-55: REASONS FOR EASE OF ADJUSTMENT REPORTED BY SEVENTEEN RESPONDENTS

	Frequency	%
Like the unit and area	2	11.8
Lived in area before	2	11.8
Frequently mobile	2	11.8
Familiar with having to adjust	2	11.8
Have more space	1	5.9
Services accessible	1	5.9
New road accessible	1	5.9
Don't know	1	5.9
Less space	1	5.9
Lived in non-profit before	1	5.9
Used to travelling by bus	1	5.9
Have a car	1	5.9
People seem nice	1	5.9
Total	17	100.3

TABLE A-56: FAMILY MEMBERS ADJUSTMENT TO THE NEW LOCATION

	Frequency	%
Easy	15	75.0
Difficult	3	15.0
Spouse prefers more privacy	2	10.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-57: HOW IMPORTANT TO YOU IS THE INSIDE APPEARANCE OF THE UNIT?

	Frequency	%
Very important	11	55.0
Important	6	30.0
Relatively important	1	5.0
Must be clean	1	5.0
Respondent did not answer	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-58: WHY IS THE INSIDE APPEARANCE IMPORTANT?

	Frequency	%
For comfort	5	26.3
Like to have things clean	4	21.1
We have to live in it	3	15.8
It has to look nice	3	15.8
It reflects who a person is	2	10.5
I have my own standards	1	5.3
People see me not my home	1	5.3
Total	19	100.1

TABLE A-59: HOW IMPORTANT TO YOU IS THE OUTSIDE APPEARANCE OF YOUR UNIT?

	Frequency	%
Important	9	45.0
Very important	7	35.0
Should look neat	1	5.0
More important than inside	1	5.0
As long as the outside is not dangerous it doesn't matter	1	5.0
No answer	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-60: WHY IS THE OUTSIDE APPEARANCE IMPORTANT?

	Frequency	%
Reflection of us/impression	7	36.8
Should look neat	4	21.1
Likes it to look homey	3	15.8
Should be clean	2	10.5
Like flowers	1	5.3
I have my own standards	1	5.3
It's not my responsibility	1	5.3
Total	19	100.1

TABLE A-61: TEN RESPONDENTS STATED THEY MADE THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TO THE OUTSIDE OF THEIR UNIT

	Frequency	%
Added flowers	5	50.0
Planted grass	3	30.0
Hung a clothesline	2	20.0
Total	10	100.0

TABLE A-62: REASONS WHY OUTSIDE CHANGES TO UNIT UNDERTAKEN

	Frequency	%
Replace old shrubs	2	20.0
Was all mud before planted grass seed	2	20.0
Domestic needs (clothesline)	2	20.0
Did it for fun	1	10.0
Make it looking homier	1	10.0
I like flowers	1	10.0
No answer given	1	10.0
Total	10	100.0

TABLE A-63: REASONS WHY NO OUTSIDE CHANGES UNDERTAKEN

	Frequency	%
Unit didn't need it	7	77.8
We were not permitted to	1	11.1
We did not have the time	1	11.1
Total	9	100.0

TABLE A-64: HOW DO YOU REFER TO YOUR PLACE OF RESIDENCE?

	Frequency	%
My home	13	65.0
My house	4	20.0
My place	1	5.0
The ghetto	1	5.0
No answer given	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-65: HOW RESPONDENTS FEEL WHEN THEY HEAR THEIR HOME BEING REFERRED TO AS NON-PROFIT HOUSING

	Frequency	%
Doesn't bother me	18	90.0
Doesn't feel good	1	5.0
No answer	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-66: WOULD YOU SAY LIVING HERE IS A POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE EXPERIENCE?

	Frequency	%
Positive	16	80.0
Negative	2	10.0
Neutral	1	5.0
No answer	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-67: REASONS WHY RESPONDENTS SAID THEIR EXPERIENCE IS POSITIVE, NEGATIVE OR NEUTRAL

		Frequency	%
Positive			
	There are other children	5	26.3
	Pleasant surroundings, likes mountain area, its quiet, quite pleased	4	21.1
	People are nice, like to be around people,	2	10.5
	Affordable	2	10.5
Negative			
	Things are getting worse here, things aren't as good as they could be	2	10.5
	It's claustrophobic here	1	5.3
	Frustrated with paying rent	1	5.3
Neutral		2	10.5
	Total	19	100.0

TABLE A-68: IDENTIFY ONE EFFECT YOUR CURRENT SURROUNDINGS HAVE ON YOU

	Frequency	%
It's pleasant, comfortable, pretty good, better area, good effect, people are friendly	7	35.0
Greater sense of freedom now	1	5.0
Claustrophobic	2	10.0
Depressing	1	5.0
Unsuitable playmates for children	1	5.0
Subdued with vandalism	1	5.0
Want to get out	1	5.0
Don't know	3	15.0
No response given	3	15.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-69: DISTANCE AND DEGREE OF ACCESSIBILITY OF SERVICES

	<1 Block		1 - 3 Blocks		>3 Blocks		Easily Accessible		Difficult To Access		No Response		Not Applicable	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Grocery store	0		4	20.0	16	80.0	19	95.0	1	5.0	0		0	
Convenience store	2	10.0	16	80.0	1	5.0	18	90.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	0	
Your family doctor	0		1	5.0	19	95.0	16	80.0	4	20.0	0		0	
Pharmacy	0		5	25.0	15	75.0	19	95.0	1	5.0	0		0	
Elementary school	0		1	5.0	12	60.0	12	60.0	1	5.0	0		7	35.0
High school	0		0		1	5.0	1	5.0	0		0		19	95.0
Hospital	0		1	5.0	19	95.0	19	95.0	1	5.0	0		0	
Your dentist	0		1	5.0	17	85.0	17	85.0	1	5.0	2	10.0	0	
Department store	0		0		19	95.0	18	90.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	0	
Recreation center	0		0		14	70.0	13	65.0	1	5.0	6	30.0	0	
Park	14	70.0	3	15.0	3	15.0	18	90.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	0	
Laundry facilities	1	5.0	1	5.0	2	10.0	2	10.0	2	10.0	missing values			

TABLE A-70: LOCATION OF STORE WHERE RESPONDENTS DO THEIR MAJOR GROCERY SHOPPING (more than $20.00)*

	Frequency	%
Mohawk Road	11	55.0
Limeridge	6	30.0
Upper Gage	1	5.0
Upper James	1	5.0
Shops all around	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

* Fifteen (75.0%) of the respondents said they do a major grocery shopping once per week, 3 (15.0%) reported they shop once every 2 weeks and 2 (10.0%) said they shop once per month.

TABLE A-71: HOW RESPONDENTS GET TO THE GROCERY STORE

	Frequency	%
Respondent drives self	16	80.0
Respondent walks	2	10.0
Hamilton Street Railway	1	5.0
Someone else drives*	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

* Father drives the respondent.

TABLE A-72: LOCATION OF STORE WHERE RESPONDENTS PICK-UP SMALL ITEMS (e.g., Milk, Bread ...)

	Frequency	%
Stonechurch	9	45.0
Mohawk	7	35.0
Upper Paradise	2	10.0
Upper James	1	5.0
Not specified	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-73: METHOD BY WHICH THE RESPONDENT USUALLY GETS TO THE STORE TO BUY SMALL ITEMS

	Frequency	%
Respondent drives self	11	57.9
Respondent walks	6	31.6
Respondent sends child	2	10.5
Total	19	100.0

TABLE A-74: METHOD BY WHICH RESPONDENTS' CHILDREN GET TO SCHOOL

	Frequency	%
School bus	6	46.2
Child walks	5	38.5
Hamilton Street Railway	1	7.7
Someone drives the child	1	7.7
Total	13	100.1

TABLE A-75: RESPONDENTS' FAMILY'S FREQUENCY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM USAGE*

	Frequency	%
Never take the bus	7	38.9
Once per week	4	22.2
Only for emergencies	4	22.2
Daily	2	11.1
Once per month	1	5.6
Total	18	100.0

* Thirteen of those who use public transportation stated the bus stop is at the end of their lane.

TABLE A-76: HOW OFTEN DOES A BUS PASS BY THE SITE?

	Frequency	%
Every 15 to 20 minutes	5	38.5
Every 1/2 hour	3	23.1
Not sure	5	38.5
Total	13*	100.1

* Twelve of the 13 (92.3%) who use public transportation said only 1 bus is needed to get downtown and 1 respondent (7.7%) wasn't sure.

TABLE A-77: HOW OFTEN DO RESPONDENTS TAKE THE BUS DOWNTOWN?

	Frequency	%
Once per week	2	33.3
4 times per week	1	16.7
Daily	1	16.7
Once per month	1	16.7
3 Times per month	1	16.7
Total	6*	100.1

* The remaining 12 respondents said they never use public transit to go downtown and 2 others didn't know.

TABLE A-78: RESPONDENTS RATE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SCHEDULING IN THEIR AREA

	Frequency	%
Rating = 1 (very poor)	0	0.0
2	2	15.4
4	1	7.7
5	1	7.7
6	1	7.7
8	2	15.4
10 (very good)	2	15.4
Respondent doesn't know	4	30.7
Total	13	100.0

TABLE A-79: SHOULD THE BUS SERVICE BE CHANGED?

	Frequency	%
Yes	6*	46.1
No	4	30.8
Not sure	3	23.1
Total	13	100.0

* The six respondents suggested the following changes: better scheduling, better connections, more direct routes, extend the service, change the type of drivers.

TABLE A-80: DOES LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBOURHOOD AFFECT RESPONDENTS' ABILITY TO GET FROM PLACE TO PLACE IN THE CITY

	Frequency	%
No	17	85.0
Yes	3*	15.0
Total	20	100.0

* Each of the 3 respondents said one of the following: it was easier to get around before, respondent does not have a car, and there is too much road construction going on.

TABLE A-81: HAS LIVING IN NON-PROFIT HOUSING HAD ANY EFFECT ON RESPONDENTS' LIFESTYLES?

	Frequency	%
No lifestyle effects	16	80.0
Some effect	3	15.0
No answer	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-82: IS THERE A CAR AVAILABLE FOR RESPONDENTS' FAMILY'S USE?

	Frequency	%
Yes	17*	85.0
No	3	15.0
Total	20	100.0

* All 17 respondents noted that member of the family owns the car and there is parking space available on site. Sixteen of the 17 (94.1%) said the parking space is adequate while 1 said the garage is too small.

TABLE A-83: DID NEIGHBOURS COME TO WELCOME RESPONDENTS INTO THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WHEN THEY FIRST MOVED IN?

	Frequency	%
No	14	70.0
Yes	6*	30.0
Total	20	100.0

* Five of the six (83.3%) said they still keep in touch with the neighbours who welcomed them into the neighbourhood; the remaining respondent said he/she doesn't keep in touch anymore because he/she works during the day.

TABLE A-84: WOULD RESPONDENTS WELCOME NEW NEIGHBOURS INTO THE NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
No	14*	70.0
Yes	6	30.0
Total	20	100.0

* Reasons why respondents would not welcome new neighbours included: we're not like that, we're private people, we're not community people, we do not go out of our way, we're not the welcome wagon, and we've never done it before.

TABLE A-85: AWARE OF ANY NEIGHBOURHOOD CLUBS OR ORGANIZATIONS?

	Frequency	%
No	18	90.0
Yes	1*	5.0
No answer given	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

* One respondent mentioned Neighbourhood Watch of which he/she is a member.

TABLE A-86: DO RESPONDENTS EVER HAVE CASUAL CONVERSATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURS?

	Frequency	%
Yes	19	95.0
No	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-87: FREQUENCY OF CASUAL CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE RESPONDENTS AND THEIR NEIGHBOURS

	Frequency	%
Daily	8	42.1
Once per week	5	26.3
2 - 3 times per week	3	15.8
Sometimes	2	10.5
3 times per month	1	5.3
Total	19	100.0

TABLE A-88: DO RESPONDENTS KNOW THE NAMES OF THE NEIGHBOURS ON EITHER SIDE OF THEM?

	Frequency	%
Yes	14	70.0
No	6	30.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-89: NUMBER OF FAMILIES THAT RESPONDENTS KNOW BY NAME

	Frequency	%
1 to 3 families	8	40.0
4 to 6 families	5	25.0
7 to 10 families	6	30.0
All families	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-90: DO RESPONDENTS VISIT WITH NEIGHBOURS IN THEIR HOMES?

	Frequency	%
Yes	13	65.0
No	7	35.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-91: HOW OFTEN DO RESPONDENTS VISIT IN THEIR NEIGHBOURS' HOMES?

	Frequency	%
Daily	4	30.8
Once per week	2	15.4
Once per month	2	15.4
Once every 2 weeks	1	7.7
Once only	1	7.7
Frequently	1	7.7
No answer given	2	15.4
Total	13	100.1

TABLE A-92: NUMBER OF NEIGHBOURS RESPONDENTS HAVE INVITED INTO THEIR HOMES

	Frequency	%
2 neighbours	8	40.0
3 neighbours	4	20.0
0 neighbours	3	15.0
1 neighbours	2	10.0
5 neighbours	1	5.0
Whomever drops in	1	5.0
No answer given	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-93: DO RESPONDENTS EVER EXCHANGE OR BORROW ITEMS?

	Frequency	%
Yes	15*	75.0
No	5	25.0
Total	20	100.0

* Items borrowed included: tools, bandaids, groceries, recipes and cigarettes.

TABLE A-94: DO RESPONDENTS GO ON PICNICS, TO MOVIES OR DO OTHER THINGS WITH NEIGHBOURS?

	Frequency	%
No	15	75.0
Yes	4*	20.0
No response given	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

* Activities included: dinner occasionally, out together 3 or 4 times per year, only sometimes and we go out weekly.

TABLE A-95: HOW MANY NEIGHBOURS WOULD BE INVITED TO A PARTY HOSTED BY THE RESPONDENTS?

	Frequency	%
No neighbours	5	25.0
1 to 3 neighbours	9	45.0
4 to 6 neighbours	3	15.0
7 to 9 neighbours	1	5.0
10 or more neighbours	1	5.0
It depends	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-96: TWELVE RESPONDENTS (60.0%) SAID THEY EXCHANGE BABYSITTING FAVOURS

	Respondent Babysits for Neighbour		Neighbour Babysits for Respondent	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Daily	1	8.3	2	16.7
Twice per week	2	16.7	2	16.7
3 times per month	2	16.7	2	16.7
Once per month	1	8.3	0	0.0
1 - 2 times per year	2	16.7	2	16.7
Occasionally	3	25.0	1	8.3
No response	1	8.3	3	25.0
Total	12	100.0	12	100.1

TABLE A-97: DO RESPONDENTS FEEL THEY COULD TALK WITH A NEIGHBOUR ABOUT THEIR WORRIES OR CONCERNS?

	Frequency	%
Yes	13	65.0
No	6*	30.0
No answer given	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

* Reasons why respondents would not talk to a neighbour about worries included: we're not close, we keep to ourselves, it's a waste of time, we would talk to other people.

TABLE A-98: ARE CURRENT NEIGHBOURS AMONG RESPONDENTS' CLOSEST FRIENDS?

	Frequency	%
No	16	80.0
Yes	4	20.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-99: FIFTEEN RESPONDENTS (75.0%) SAID THEY KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THEIR OLD NEIGHBOURS AND DESCRIBE THEIR RELATIONSHIP IN THE FOLLOWING WAY

	Frequency	%
Pretty close, good relationship, very good, excellent, great	10	66.6
Friendly terms, fairly good, casual	3	20.0
Not that close	1	6.7
No response given	1	6.7
Total	15	100.0

TABLE A-100: METHOD OF CONTACTING OLD NEIGHBOURS

	Frequency	%
Phone	8	53.3
Visit in person	2	13.3
Letter	2	13.3
Other	2	13.3
No answer	1	6.7
Total	15	99.9

TABLE A-101: FREQUENCY OF CONTACT WITH OLD NEIGHBOURS

	Frequency	%
Once or twice per month	7	46.6
Once per week	2	13.3
Once every 2 weeks	2	13.3
Once every 4 months	1	6.7
Daily	1	6.7
Rarely	1	6.7
No response given	1	6.7
Total	15	100.0

TABLE A-102: ANY CHANGES IN THE RELATIONSHIP WITH FORMER NEIGHBOURS?

	Frequency	%
No	11	73.3
Yes	4*	26.6
Total	15	99.9

* 'We are less involved now'. The reason cited for this is because they're too far away now.

TABLE A-103: NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE CLOSE FRIENDS LIVING ON THE MOUNTAIN

	Frequency	%
Yes	17	85.0
No	3	15.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-104: HOW FREQUENTLY DO RESPONDENTS SEE THESE CLOSE FRIENDS?*

	Frequency	%
Once per week	8	47.1
Once per month	4	23.5
Once every 2 weeks	3	17.6
3 times per week	1	5.9
Other	1	5.9
Total	17*	100.0

* Three of the 17 respondents (17.6%) said that their most recent change in place of residence has affected their relationship with these friends - 'now they are too far away'. Respondents said they contact these friends by phone or through a personal visit.

TABLE A-105: NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE RELATIVES LIVING ON THE MOUNTAIN

	Frequency	%
No	10	50.0
Yes	9	45.0
No response given	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-106: FREQUENCY WITH WHICH RESPONDENTS TALK WITH THEIR RELATIVES*

	Frequency	%
Once or twice per week	9	45.0
Once per month	6	30.0
Daily	4	20.0
No response given	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

* The majority of respondents (15, 75.0%) said they talk with their relatives by telephone while 3 (15.0%) said they visit with them personally (2 did not answer the question).

TABLE A-107: HAS CONTACT WITH RESPONDENTS' FAMILY MEMBERS CHANGED SINCE MOVING TO THEIR PRESENT RESIDENCE?

	Frequency	%
Remained about the same	12	60.0
Contact is more frequent now	6	30.0
Contact is less often now	1	5.0
No response given	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-108: REASONS WHY FREQUENCY OF CONTACT HAS BEEN ALTERED OR REMAINS THE SAME

	Frequency	%
No answer given	8	40.0
No more long distance calls	3	15.0
Family is close	3	15.0
Same distance as before	2	10.0
Now there is more space to visit	1	5.0
Respondent drives to work with family	1	5.0
Family is farther away	1	5.0
Not sure why	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-109: FIVE RESPONDENTS' (RGI) FEELINGS ABOUT NON-PROFIT HOUSING AND ITS RESIDENTS

	Always		Sometimes		Never		No Response*	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
1. Living in non-profit housing has helped give me a positive outlook on life.	2	40.0	2	40.0	0		1	20.0
2. Without non-profit housing, it would have been difficult to provide a home for myself and my children.	3	60.0	1	20.0	0		1	20.0
3. Living where I am now has made it difficult to maintain close contact with my family.	0		0		4	80.0	1	20.0
4. Even though other people know I live in non-profit housing, they treat me like everyone else.	3	60.0	1	20.0	0		1	20.0
5. People in the neighbourhood resent the fact that the government is helping to make housing affordable for me.	1	20.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	1	20.0
6. Having affordable housing makes it difficult for me to feel part of the community.	0		1	20.0	3	60.0	1	20.0
7. Living where I am is so far from the grocery store, school, and other things I need.	0		2	40.0	2	40.0	1	20.0
8. Living in this unit makes me feel so isolated and alone.	1	20.0	0		3	60.0	1	20.0

Continued.../A-88

TABLE A-109 (cont'd)

	Always		Sometimes		Never		No Response*	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
9. Other people who live in this neighbourhood have come to accept us as part of the neighbourhood.	3	60.0	0		1	20.0	1	20.0
10. Living in non-profit housing gives me a sense of security.	4	80.0	0		0		1	20.0
11. I feel a strong attachment to my home and neighbourhood.	2	40.0	2	40.0	0		1	20.0

* One person did not answer each question.

TABLE A-110: FIFTEEN RESPONDENTS' (LEM) FEELINGS ABOUT NON-PROFIT HOUSING

	Always		Sometimes		Never		No Response*	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
1. Living in non-profit housing has given me a positive outlook on life.	1	7.7	1	7.7	13	86.7	0	
2. I wish that there weren't any subsidized units in this complex.	0		5	33.3	10	66.7	0	
3. This non-profit housing has provided a home for me and my children. The government should build more of it.	6	40.0	4	26.7	4	26.7	1	7.7
4. Because we pay rent, we should have our complaints or concerns taken seriously.	11	73.3	1	7.7	2	13.3	1	7.7
5. Even though people know I live in non-profit housing, they don't treat me any differently.	5	33.3	0		9	60.0	1	7.7
6. Because living here is a temporary measure, I don't like to tell people where I live.	0		0		15	100.0	0	
7. Living in non-profit housing gives me a sense of security.	1	7.7	1	7.7	13	86.7	0	
8. Living where I am now is so far from the grocery store, school and other things I need.	0		1	7.7	14	93.3	0	
9. I feel a strong attachment to my home and neighbourhood.	7	46.7	2	13.3	7	46.7	0	

TABLE A-111: BRIEF DESCRIPTORS OF HOW RESPONDENTS THINK OTHER PEOPLE WOULD DESCRIBE THE OUTSIDE OF THEIR BUILDING

	Frequency	%
Looks nice, good, attractive fine, okay	16	80.0
Backyard looks horrible	1	5.0
No response given	2	10.0
Don't know	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-112: BRIEF DESCRIPTORS OF HOW RESPONDENTS THINK OTHER PEOPLE WOULD DESCRIBE RESIDENTS OF NON-PROFIT HOUSING

	Frequency	%
Not sure, don't know	6	30.0
They receive government assistance, low income or low class	8	40.0
They're troublemakers	1	5.0
They're single parents	1	5.0
Like everyone else	1	5.0
I have a healthy attitude	1	5.0
They're slobs	1	5.0
No response	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-113: REASONS WHY THIRTEEN RESPONDENTS THINK OTHERS WOULD DESCRIBE NON-PROFIT HOUSING RESIDENTS IN A PARTICULAR WAY

	Frequency	%
Stereotypes	3	23.1
Residents receive assistance	3	23.1
I'm not sure	3	23.1
Police visit the units	1	7.7
I've heard comments	1	7.7
Most of these residents are not on subsidy	1	7.7
Single mothers need it the most	1	7.7
Total	13	100.1

TABLE A-114: DO RESPONDENTS THINK THESE DESCRIPTIONS ABOUT NON-PROFIT RESIDENTS WOULD BE ACCURATE?*

	Frequency	%
No	7	53.7
Yes	6	46.3
Total	13	100.0

* Reasons why these 13 respondents answered yes or no included: not all these people are on assistance, most are working people, most are single moms, some are on low incomes, they're not troublemakers, these people are respectable, only on low-end-of-market rent temporarily, and some appreciate it.

TABLE A-115: RESPONDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF NEIGHBOURHOOD ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF NON-PROFIT HOUSING

	Frequency	%
I don't know	8	40.0
Reject non-profit housing	6	30.0
Accept non-profit housing	5	25.0
No response given	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-116: REASONS WHY RESPONDENTS THINK NEIGHBOURS REJECT OR ACCEPT NON-PROFIT HOUSING

	Frequency	%
Decrease property values	2	22.2
Not sure why	2	22.2
A few people ruin things for others	1	11.1
There is no choice available	1	11.1
Scruffy people move in	1	11.1
Looks nice	1	11.1
We're here	1	11.1
Total	9	99.9

TABLE A-117: FIVE RGI RESPONDENTS' FEELINGS ABOUT NON-PROFIT HOUSING

	Always		Sometimes		Never		No Response*	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
1. Having affordable housing has given me greater self-esteem/ confidence.	3	60.0	1	20.0	0		1	20.0
2. Living in non-profit housing makes me feel guilty because the government is helping me find affordable housing.	3	60.0	1	20.0	0		1	20.0
3. Living in non-profit housing gives me an opportunity to have housing like everyone else.	4	80.0	0		0		1	20.0

Continued.../A-93

TABLE A-117 (cont'd)

	Always		Sometimes		Never		No Response*	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
4. Living in non-profit housing makes me feel frustrated because I have to rely on the government's assistance to obtain affordable housing.	0		1	20.0	3	60.0	1	20.0
5. Living where I am now gives me opportunity to live with other people who are in the same situation as myself.	1	20.0	0		3	60.0	1	20.0
6. Living where I am now makes me feel as if I will never get ahead in life.	0		1	20.0	3	60.0	1	20.0
7. Looking for affordable housing makes me angry because finding a place to live is so hard.	2	40.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	1	20.0
8. Living in non-profit housing helps me feel like part of the community.	3	60.0	0		1	20.0	1	20.0
9. Living in non-profit housing makes me feel different from other people in the neighbourhood.	1	20.0	0		3	60.0	1	20.0

* One respondent consistently did not respond to these statements.

TABLE A-118: FIFTEEN LEM RESPONDENTS' FEELINGS ABOUT NON-PROFIT HOUSING

	Always		Sometimes		Never		No Response	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
1. Having affordable housing has given me greater self-esteem/ confidence.	3	20.0	5	33.3	7	46.7	0	
2. Living in non-profit housing forces me to live with people who aren't like myself.	2	13.3	4	26.7	9	60.0	0	
3. Living here has been a good way for me and my family to get a good start in life.	5	33.3	4	26.7	6	40.0	0	
4. Since living here is a temporary measure, I am willing to over-look small things that bother me.	6	40.0	5	33.3	4	26.7	0	
5. This unit is so well constructed that I do not think of it as non-profit housing.	4	26.7	1	6.7	10	66.7	0	
6. The rent I pay is not much lower than other units I have seen. I don't know why I call it "non-profit" housing.	5	33.3	1	6.7	8	53.3	1	6.7
7. Because finding an affordable place to live is so hard, they should build more units like this.	8	53.3	4	26.7	2	13.3	0	*
8. After living here a while, you can tell which people live in the subsidized units and which ones don't.	7	46.7	4	26.7	4	26.7	0	

* 1 respondent said 'don't know'.

TABLE A-119: FOURTEEN RESPONDENTS' IDEAS ABOUT MAINTAINING SUPPORT FOR NON-PROFIT HOUSING AND CHANGING THOSE WHO ARE OPPOSED TO NON-PROFIT HOUSING

	Frequency	%
Information	3	21.4
Education	2	14.3
Can't do anything	2	14.3
Importance of integration	2	14.3
Need more communication	1	7.1
Need better management	1	7.1
Break the labels	1	7.1
Not sure	1	7.1
Have a review committee	1	7.1
Total	14	99.8

TABLE A-120: DO PEOPLE'S VIEWS ABOUT NON-PROFIT HOUSING AFFECT RESPONDENTS?

	Frequency	%
No	13	65.0
Yes	3	15.0
No response given	3	15.0
The views will affect me now	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE A-121: RESPONDENTS LIST CHANGE(S) THAT THEY'D LIKE TO SEE HAPPEN TO OTHER PEOPLES' ATTITUDES

	Frequency	%
More community tolerance	5	25.0
No response given	4	20.0
Put an end to stereotypes	3	15.0
Nothing	2	10.0
Not sure, indifferent, haven't thought about it	4	20.0
Need more responsibility	1	5.0
Need to change managment	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

APPENDIX B - MUNICIPAL NON-PROFIT NEIGHBOURS

i) Letter Introducing Study

ii) Follow-up Letter

iii) Questionnaire

iv) Thank You Letter

v) Findings

vi) Tables

vii) Suggestions About How Non-Profit Housing Could Be Best Fitted Into Residential Neighbourhoods

viii) Solutions/Suggestions to the Problem of Affordable Housing in Hamilton

ix) General Comments

The Social Planning & Research Council of Hamilton and District
155 James St. S., 6th Floor, Hamilton, Ontario L8P 3A4 Telephone: 522-1148

i) Letter Introducing Study

Dear MNPH Neighbour:

The Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District is conducting an impact assessment of non-profit housing in the Hamilton area, a project fully funded and supported by the City of Hamilton.

As a homeowner in the Hamilton area, your views and opinions about non-profit housing are extremely important to this study, and we would, therefore, like the opportunity to interview you.

The interview would be arranged at your convenience and would involve about 20 minutes of your time. Speaking to one of our research assistants would give you an opportunity to express your views about non-profit housing. All of your answers will remain anonymous. We will be contacting you within the next couple of weeks to set up an interview with you.

If you have any questions about the interview, please feel free to contact me at the above address and phone number. We look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,

Research Coordinator,
Social Housing Impact Study

The Social Planning & Research Council of Hamilton and District
155 James St. S., 6th Floor, Hamilton, Ontario L8P 3A4 Telephone: 522-1148

ii) Follow-Up Letter

Dear MNPH Neighbour:

We have previously sent you a letter informing you that the Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District is currently conducting a study about community attitudes to non-profit housing.

Presently we are contacting several people in your neighbourhood by telephone in order to set up either personal or telephone interviews.

Since your telephone number is unpublished, we have attempted to make this contact in person by dropping by your home, and have been unsuccessful in our attempts to reach you.

We do not wish to intrude upon your privacy so if you are at all interested in participating in our study either in person or by telephone, please feel free to contact one of the research assistants at 522-1148.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Research Coordinator,
Social Housing Impact Study

SOCIAL HOUSING IMPACT STUDY: NEIGHBOURHOOD QUESTIONNAIRE

INTERVIEW TIME: _____

1. We are interested in your opinion about locating community support services in your neighbourhood. How do you feel about placing...

   a) Legal and financial services in your area? Are you . . .
   ____ In favour (3)
   ____ Indifferent (4)
   ____ Opposed (5)
   ____ Don't Know (10)

   b) Drop-in Centres? Are you . . .
   ____ In favour (3)
   ____ Indifferent (4)
   ____ Opposed (5)
   ____ Don't Know (10)

   c) Recreation Services? Are you . . .
   ____ In favour (3)
   ____ Indifferent (4)
   ____ Opposed (5)
   ____ Don't Know (10)

   d) Health Centres? Are you . . .
   ____ In favour (3)
   ____ Indifferent (4)
   ____ Opposed (5)
   ____ Don't Know (10)

   e) Day care nurseries? Are you . . .
   ____ In favour (3)
   ____ Indifferent (4)
   ____ Opposed (5)
   ____ Don't Know (10)

2. Now that we know how you feel about locating some community support services in your neighbourhood, we would like to know your opinion about locating specific community support services in your neighbourhood.

	Are you			
How do you feel about . . .	In Favour	Indifferent	Opposed	Don't Know
a. Legal aid clinics	3	4	5	10
An accountant's office	3	4	5	10
A lawyer's office	3	4	5	10
Youth legal services	3	4	5	10
b. Mental health drop-in centers	3	4	5	10
Seniors drop-in centers	3	4	5	10
Youth drop-in centers	3	4	5	10
Centers for the homeless	3	4	5	10

How do you feel about . . .	Are you In Favour	Indifferent	Opposed	Don't Know
c. A community recreation center	3	4	5	10
Youth recreation services	3	4	5	10
Seniors fitness programs	3	4	5	10
Children's day care centers	3	4	5	10
d. A doctor's office	3	4	5	10
A public health clinic	3	4	5	10
A dentist's office	3	4	5	10
A geriatric health center	3	4	5	10

3. a) Assuming land is available, are there any particular community support services you would prefer having located in this neighbourhood?
   ____ No (If no, go to Question 4a)
   ____ Yes

   b) What types of services would those be? _____
   _____
   _____

4. a) Are there any particular community support services you are opposed to having located in this neighbourhood?
   ____ No (If no, go to Question 5a)
   ____ Yes

   b) (If Yes) What types of community services are those? _____
   _____
   _____

5. a) We are especially interested in your feelings about non-profit housing and the next few questions relate to this issue. (Non-profit housing refers to any site either built by the government or the private sector specifically designed to meet the needs of people who have lower than average incomes. This often includes subsidized units or the offering of lower-than-market-value rents.) Are you aware of any non-profit housing in the Hamilton area?
   ____ No (If no, go to Question 6a)
   ____ Yes

   b) Can you tell me where any of these non-profit sites are? _____
   _____
   _____

6. a) Are you aware of any non-profit housing specifically in your neighbourhood? (Within five blocks)

---- No (If no, go to Question 7a)
---- Yes

b) Where in your area is that located? _____

c) Do you know who the builder of that housing site was?

---- No (If no, go to Question 6d)
---- Yes

Who?_____

d) Do you know who manages that site?

---- No (If no, go to Question 7)
---- Yes

Who?_____

INTERVIEWERS PLEASE NOTE: FROM THIS POINT ON WHETHER RESPONDENT IS AWARE OF NON-PROFIT HOUSING IN THEIR AREA OR NOT.

7. What effects do you think the location of non-profit housing in your neighbourhood would have (if unaware) or has had (if aware)? _____
_____
_____

8. The following statements express various opinons about non-profit housing and the people who live in that type of housing. Please tell me if you strongly agree (SA), agree (A), are neutral (N), disagree (D), or strongly disagree (SD) with the statement.

	S.A.	A.	N.	D.	S.D.
a. Non-profit housing is a good way to help others find affordable housing.	3	4	5	6	8
b. Increased government spending to build non-profit housing is a waste of tax dollars.	3	4	5	6	8
c. Neighbourhood residents have nothing to fear from people who live in non-profit housing.	3	4	5	6	8
d. All non-profit housing should be built in one specified area of the city rather than spread throughout the city.	3	4	5	6	8

	S.A.	A.	N.	D.	S.D.
e. We need to adopt a far more tolerant attitude toward those people who are receiving financial assistance to find affordable housing.	3	4	5	6	8
f. It is frightening to think of residents of non-profit housing living in this area.	3	4	5	6	8
g. Residents should accept the location of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood to serve the needs of the local community.	3	4	5	6	8
h. I would not want to live next door to someone who lives in non-profit housing.	3	4	5	6	8
i. People who live in non-profit housing should not be treated as outcasts of society.	3	4	5	6	8
j. People who live in non-profit housing may be a bad influence on our children.	3	4	5	6	8

9. a) If you had to describe your neighbourhood in five words, what would they be? _____
_____

b) If you had to list five descriptive words you associate with the term "non-profit housing" what would they be? _____
_____

10. a) Do you think that locating non-profit housing in your area would greatly increase or decrease traffic on residential streets?

____ Increase (3)
____ Decrease (4)
____ Remain the Same (5)
____ Don't Know (10)

b) Why would you say that?_____
_____
_____

11. a) Would the location of non-profit housing in your area have any effect on the parking space available for you and your neighbours' cars?

____ No (If no, go to Question 12a)
____ Yes

b) In what way? _____
_____

c) Would your answer be the same if the non-profit housing had its own parking facilities?

____ No
____ Yes

d) Why or Why not? _____
_____

12. a) Do you think that the location of non-profit housing will have any effect on property values inside the neighbourhood?

____ No (If no, go to Question 13a)
____ Yes

b) What kind of effect would that be? _____
_____

13. a) Would the location of non-profit housing in your area affect noise levels in any way?

____ No (If no, go to Question 14a)
____ Yes

b) In what way?_____
_____

14. a) Do you think that the addition of non-profit housing would enhance or detract the visual appearance of your neighbourhood?

____ enhance
____ detract
____ stay the same

b) In what way? _____
_____

15. a) In your opinion, would the location of non-profit housing in your area encourage or discourage people from moving here ?

____ Encourage (3)
____ Discourage (4)
____ Don't Know (10) (If Don't Know, go to Question 16a)

b) Why would you say that? _____
_____

16. a) On the whole, do you think that non-profit housing would improve or detract from your general neighbourhood image?
____ Improve (3)
____ Detract (4)
____ Depends on site (5)
____ Don't know (10) (If Don't Know, go to Question 17a)

b) Why would you say that? _____
_____

17. On a scale of one to ten with one being least desirable and ten being most desirable, how would you rate the desirability of locating non-profit housing. . . from your home?
a) Within 7-12 blocks ____ I) indifferent ____
b) Within 2-6 blocks ____
c) Within 1 block ____

18. a) Would you say that in general you support or oppose the location of non-profit housing in your neighbourhood?
____ Support (3)
____ Oppose (4)
____ Indifferent (5) (If Indifferent, go to Question 19a)
____ Don't Know (10) (If Don't Know, go to Question 19a)

b) What would you identify as the main reason that you support/oppose the location of non-profit housing in your area? _____
_____
_____

19. a) How would you describe the general image that you think is held by society of residents of non-profit housing?_____
_____
_____

b) Do your own images or ideas about residents of non-profit housing differ in any way?
____ No (If no, go to Question 19d)
____ Yes

c) In what way do they differ?_____
_____

d) Have you ever met anyone who lives or has lived in non-profit housing?
____ No (If no, go to either Question 20a or 23a)
____ Yes

e) Did they fit any of the descriptions you have given above? _____
_____
_____

QUESTIONS 20, 21 AND 22 ARE FOR THOSE RESPONDENTS WHO ARE <u>UNAWARE</u> OF NON-PROFIT HOUSING IN THEIR AREA.

<u>UNAWARE!</u>

20. a) Do you think that residents of non-profit housing would fit well into your neighbourhood?
____ No
____ Yes
____ No comment (3) (If no comment, go to Question 21a)

b) Why or Why not? _____
_____

21. a) On the whole do you think that your neighbours would accept or reject residents of non-profit housing coming into the neighbourhood?
____ Accept (3)
____ Reject (4)
____ Indifferent (5) (If Indifferent, go to Question 25a)
____ Don't Know (10) (If Don't Know, go to Question 25a)

b) Why would you say that? _____
_____
_____

22. a) If you found out that non-profit housing was being planned for your area, what would you do? **(BE SURE TO PROBE FOR SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES)**
_____
_____
_____
_____

GO TO QUESTION 28

QUESTIONS 23, 24, 25, 26, AND 27 ARE SPECIFICALLY FOR THOSE RESPONDENTS WHO ARE AWARE OF NON-PROFIT HOUSING IN THEIR AREA.

AWARE!

23. a) Would you say that the non-profit housing in your area is well built? Does it look physically well constructed?
    ____ Yes (If yes, go to Question 23c)
    ____ No

    b) Why not? _____
    _____

    c) Would you say that its building type fits well into the types of housing found in this neighbourhood?
    ____ Yes (If yes, go to Question 24a)
    ____ No

    d) Why not? _____
    _____

24. a) Would you say that the residents of the non-profit housing in your area fit into the neighbourhood?
    ____ No
    ____ Yes
    ____ Don't Know (10) (If Don't Know, go to Question 25a)

    b) Why or Why not? _____
    _____

25. a) On the average, do you think that your neighbours have come to accept the residents of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood?
    ____ Accept (3)
    ____ Reject (4)
    ____ Don't Know (10) (If Don't Know, go to Question 26a)
    ____ No comment (5) (If No Comment, go to Question 26a)

    b) Why would you say that? _____
    _____
    _____

26. a) Are you aware of changes in your attitudes or behaviour since the non-profit housing was built in the neighbourhood?
    ____ No (If no, go to Question 27)
    ____ Yes

    b) Could you please describe them? _____
    _____

c) Are you aware of any changes in attitudes or behaviour of any member of your family since the non-profit housing was built in the neighbourhood?

---- No (If no, go to Question 27)
---- Yes

d) Could you please describe them? _____
_____

27. a) How do you feel knowing that non-profit housing has been built in your neighbourhood? _____
_____
_____

ASK EVERYONE

28. In general, do you have any suggestions about how non-profit housing could be best fitted into residential neighbourhoods? _____
_____
_____
_____
_____

29. a) Would your feelings about non-profit housing be any different if it was built by the government or the private sector?

---- No
---- Yes
---- Don't Know (If Don't Know, go to Question 30)

b) Why or Why not? _____
_____
_____

30. There seems to be a problem in the Hamilton area surrounding the issue of affordable housing for low income people. Non-profit housing has been put forth as one solution to the problem. What would you identify as another solution to the problem of affordable housing? _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

31. Are there any other comments you would like to make about non-profit housing? _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

E. Demographic Section

1. Sex: (DON'T ASK)
____ Male (3)
____ Female (4)

2. In what year were you born? _____ (DON'T ASK)

____	15 - 20 (3)	____	41 - 45 (9)
____	21 - 25 (4)	____	46 - 50 (11)
____	26 - 30 (5)	____	51 - 60 (12)
____	31 - 35 (6)	____	61 - 65 (13)
____	36 - 40 (8)		

3. What is your current marital status? (ASK)

____	Never Married (4)	____	Separated (8)
____	Widowed (5)	____	Divorced (11)
____	Remarried (6)	____	Married (12) (include living together)

4. What was the last grade or level of schooling you completed?
____ No formal schooling (3)
____ Some elementary school (4)
____ Completed elementary school (5)
____ Some secondary schcol (6)
____ Completed secondary school (8)
____ Some college (11)
____ Completed college (12
____ Some university (13)
____ Completed university (14)
undergraduate degree ____
graduate degree ____

5. a) Which of the following categories best apply to you?
____ Full-time homemaker (3) (Go to Question 6a)
____ Full-time worker (4)
____ Part-time worker (5)

b) What type of work do you do?_____
_____

c) How many hours a week does that involve? _____

6. a) (IF MARRIED [include living together]) Is your spouse currently employed?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 7)

b) What kind of work does your spouse do?_____
_____

c) Is that full or part-time?

____ Full-time (3) (If full-time, go to Question 8)
____ Part-time (4)

d) How many hours a week does that involve? _____

7. What would you say is the main reason that your spouse is not currently employed?

(ASK)

____ Illness (3)
____ Laid-off (4)
____ Full-time homemaker (5)
____ Spouse could not find suitable work (6)
____ Other, specify (7) _____

8. a) Are there any children living in the home now?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 9)

b) How many are living with you?_____

c) What are their ages? (Specify years or months)

Child 1 ____ Child 4 ____ Child 7 ____
Child 2 ____ Child 5 ____
Child 3 ____ Child 6 ____

d) Do you have regular day care for your child(ren)?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 9)

e) What does that involve? _____
_____

9. a) Where did you live before you moved here? _____

b) Was that a house, apartment or townhouse? _____

c) How long did you live there? _____

d) Was that shared accommodation? _____

10. a) About how many times would you say you have moved since you were 16?
_____

b) What would you say was the main reason for moving in most of those cases? _____
_____

11. a) Where were you born?
____ Canada (3) (Go to Question 11c)
____ Other, specify (7) _____

b) How long have you lived in Canada? _____

c) How long have you lived in the Hamilton area? _____

12. a) Would you say that your estimated income for 1986 would be . . . (Respondent only)

(DON'T ASK)
____ (5000 (3)
____ 5,000 - 9,000 (4)
____ 10,000 - 14,999 (5)
____ 15,000 - 19,999 (6)
____ 20,000 - 24,999 (8)
____ 25,000 - 29,999 (11)
____ 30,000 - 39,999 (12)
____ 40,000 - 49,999 (13)
____ 50,000 or more (14)

b) FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
____ Distance from site

TIME INTERVIEW COMPLETED: _____

The Social Planning & Research Council of Hamilton and District
155 James St. S., 6th Floor, Hamilton, Ontario L8P 3A4 Telephone: 522-1148

iv) Thank You Letter

Dear MNPH Neighbour:

Thank you for taking the time to speak to me about community social support systems and non-profit housing.

Your views and opinions will help us gain a better understanding about how people in your area feel about non-profit housing.

If you have any questions about your interview, please feel free to contact me at 522-1148.

Sincerely,

Research Assistant,
Social Housing Impact Study

v) Findings

a) Demographics

Eighteen neighbours around the municipal non-profit housing site were interviewed, ten (55.6%) male and eight (44.4%) female (Table B-1). A majority of the respondents were between the ages of 26 and 40, with four (22.2%) between 26 to 30 years, four (22.2%) between 31 to 35 years and six (33.3%) between 36 to 40 (Table B-2). Sixteen (88.9%) neighbours were married, one (5.6%) had never married and one (5.6%) was widowed (Table B-3).

Four (22.2%) respondents had received some secondary school education while eight (44.4%) had completed secondary school. Six respondents obtained a post-secondary education with one (5.6%) completing college, four (22.2%) receiving an undergraduate degree and one (5.6%) obtaining a graduate degree (Table B-4).

Thirteen (72.2%) neighbours were full-time workers while five (27.8%) were full-time homemakers (Table B-5). Three (23.1%) of the full-time workers were involved in processing and related occupations and another three (23.1%) respondents worked in the service sector (Table B-6). Over sixty percent of the full-time employees worked over forty hours per week (Table B-7).

Fifteen (83.3%) neighbours responded that their spouses were employed outside the home (Table B-8). One (5.6%) spouse, not employed outside the home was full-time homemaker (Table B-12). Occupations in health, sales, and processing and related activities were each held by three (20.0%) spouses (Table B-9). Twelve (80.0%) of the spouses were employed full-time and three

(20.0%) were employed part-time (Table B-10). Two of the part-time employees worked 20 hours (33.3%) and 25 hours (33.3%) respectively (Table B-11).

Twelve (66.7%) neighbours had children living at home (Table B-13). The number of children per family ranged from one to three, with five (41.7%) families having only one child (Table B-14). While the children's ages ranged from less than one year to 22 years and over, a small majority of children (27.3%) were between 6 and 10 years old (Table B-15). Regular day care was not used or not necessary for any of the neighbours (Table B-16).

When asked where they had lived before, twelve (66.7%) respondents answered 'Hamilton', with five specifying Hamilton Mountain (Table B-18). The majority of neighbours (15, 83.3%) had lived in a house while the others had resided in an apartment or townhouse (Table B-19). Six (33.3%) respondents had lived at their previous residence between 2 and 5 years and another six (33.3%) had lived there between 6 and 10 years (Table B-20). When asked whether they had shared their previous accommodation, only four (22.2%) respondents answered 'yes' (Table B-21).

One half of the neighbours had moved less than five times since the age of sixteen (Table B-22). Seven (38.9%) respondents cited 'upgrade housing' as their main reason for moving in most of the cases. Job related reasons and marriage accounted for another seven (38.9%) responses (Table B-23).

Eleven (61.1%) respondents were born in Canada while seven (38.9%) were born outside the country (Table B-24). For those born outside of Canada, the majority (4, 57.1%) had been in the country between 11 to 20 years (Table B-25). One third of all respondents had lived in Hamilton for ten years or less (Table B-26).

The annual income of the eighteen neighbours ranged from between $15,000 to $19,000 to $50,000 plus. The income category of $40,000 to $49,999 was cited by five (27.8%) respondents while four (22.2%) respondents stated that their estimated annual income for 1986 was $50,000 plus (Table B-27).

Of the eighteen neighbours interviewed, 7 (38.9%) lived within 1 block of the site and 11 (61.1%) lived within 2 blocks.

b) Perspectives on Community Support Services

Neighbours were strongly in favour of locating legal and financial services, recreation services, health services and day care nurseries in their neighbourhood. Recreation and health services were supported by sixteen (88.9%) of the eighteen neighbours. Drop-in centers were favoured by seven (38.7%) neighbours, with five (27.8%) neighbours opposing (Table B-27).

A majority of the more specific community support services received a fairly high 'in favour' response with the exception of mental health drop-in centers and centers for the homeless. Seven (38.9%) respondents favoured the location of a mental health drop-in center. However, the same number

(7,38.9%) opposed the location of this support service in the neighbourhood. Eight (44.4%) respondents were opposed to the location of a center for the homeless with only one-third of the neighbours in favour of locating it in the neighbourhood (Table B-30).

Eleven (61.1%) respondents indicated that there were services they would prefer having located in their neighbourhood (Table B-31). Five (45.5%) neighbours preferred a recreation/community center (Table B-32). Twelve (66.7%) respondents opposed the location of certain community support services (Table B-33). Non-profit housing and centers for the homeless were each mentioned by two (16.7%) respondents, while non-profit housing was mentioned by three (25.0%) neighbours (Table B-34).

c) Perspectives on Non-Profit Housing

A majority of the respondents (16, 88.9%) were aware of non-profit housing in the Hamilton area (Table B-35). While a number of sites were mentioned, five (31.3%) neighbours identified Stonechurch Road and three (18.8%) neighbours identified Limeridge Road as locations of non-profit housing sites in the Hamilton area (Table B-36).

Twelve (66.7%) respondents were aware of non-profit housing specifically in their neighbourhood (Table B-37). Stonechurch Road was identified by eight (66.7%) neighbours as being the location of the non-profit site (Table B-38). Four (33.3%) respondents stated that they knew the builder of the site (Table B-39) and each provided a different name (Table B-40). Two (16.7%) neighbours

indicated that they knew the manager of the site (Table B-41) and both provided different names (Table B-42).

Fifteen respondents (83.4%) agreed or strongly agreed that non-profit housing is a good way to help others find affordable housing (Table B-43).

Seven (38.9%) respondents agreed that increased government spending to build non-profit housing is a waste of tax dollars. However, eight (44.5%) respondents disagreed with this opinion (Table B-43).

Nearly three-quarters (13, 72.2%) of the respondents disagreed that all non-profit housing should be built in one specified area of the city rather than spread throughout (Table B-43).

Eleven (61.1%) respondents agreed that we need to adopt a far more tolerant attitude toward those people who are receiving financial assistance to find affordable housing (Table B-43).

A large proportion (13, 72.2%) of the respondents disagreed with the opinion that it is frightening to think of residents of non-profit housing living in the neighbourhood. However, one-half of the neighbours disagreed with the opinion that neighbourhood residents have nothing to fear from people who live in non-profit housing (Table B-43).

Eight (44.4%) respondents agreed that residents should accept the location of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood to serve the needs of the local community, compared to six (33.3%) respondents who disagreed or strongly disagreed with the opinion (Table B-43).

Almost one half (8, 44.5%) of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they would not want to live next door to someone who lives in non-profit housing. This compares with six (33.3%) respondents who disagreed with the opinion (Table B-43).

The majority of respondents (16, 88.9%) agreed that people who live in non-profit housing should not be treated as outcasts of society (Table B-43).

A large number of respondents (11, 61.1%) disagreed that people who live in non-profit housing may be a bad influence on our children (Table B-43).

Three (16.7%) respondents felt that the location of non-profit housing has had or would have no effect on the neighbourhood. However, eight (44.4%) respondents felt that the location of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood has decreased or would decrease the value of their property. Another effect, cited by three (16.7%) neighbours was that the children of non-profit housing were a bad influence on neighbourhood children. 'Run down neighbourhood' and 'police needed more often' were each cited by two (11.1%) respondents as other effects (Table B-44).

When asked about traffic, eight (44.4%) respondents thought that locating non-profit housing in their area would increase traffic on residential streets while nine (50.0%) respondents felt it would remain the same (Table B-45). Seven of the eight (87.5%) respondents felt that the traffic increase would be due to the increased number of people in the neighbourhood (Table B-46).

Seven (38.9%) neighbours thought that non-profit housing in their area would affect the parking space available for them and their neighbours (Table B-47). Five (71.4%) respondents explained that this would simply be due to a greater number of cars in the neighbourhood (Table B-48). When asked if their answer would be the same if the non-profit housing had its own parking facilities, four (57.1%) replied 'yes' and three (42.9%) replied 'no' (Table B-49). Of the four respondents whose answer would remain the same, three (75.0%) stated that there still would be too many cars in the neighbourhood and one (25.0%) stated that cars would continue to park on the street (Table B-50).

Fifteen (83.3%) of the eighteen respondents thought that non-profit housing in their area would affect property values (Table B-51). All of these respondents said that property values would decrease (Table B-52).

Ten (55.6%) neighbours felt that the addition of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood would affect noise levels (Table B-53). Increased noise levels due to more traffic was cited by three (30.0%) respondents as one way in which noise levels would be affected (Table B-54).

Thirteen (72.2%) respondents stated that the addition of non-profit housing would detract from the visual appearance of their neighbourhood (Table B-55). Five (38.5%) of the thirteen respondents explained that the neighbourhood would become rundown if the non-profit housing site was not maintained properly (Table B-56). Eleven (61.1%) neighbours felt that non-profit housing would detract from their general neighbourhood image (Table B-57). Four (36.4%) of these respondents feared that their neighbourhood would be stereotyped, while five (45.5%) other respondents were afraid that the neighbourhood would become rundown (Table B-58).

When asked whether the location of non-profit housing would encourage or discourage people from moving to their area, thirteen (72.2%) neighbours said it would discourage others (Table B-59). Although four (30.1%) of these respondents gave no reason why this would happen, three (23.1%) other respondents said that this would occur because society has negative attitudes toward non-profit housing (Table B-60).

Respondents were asked to rate on a scale from one to ten (with one being least desirable and ten being most desirable) the desirability of locating non-profit housing within seven to twelve blocks, within two to six blocks, and within one block from their home. The most frequent response given for within seven to twelve blocks was between four to seven, or somewhat desirable. However, the most frequent response given for within two to six blocks and within one block from their homes was in the least desirable range, that is a rating between one to three (Table B-61).

Seven (38.9%) respondents supported and seven (38.9%) respondents opposed the idea of locating non-profit housing in their own neighbourhood (Table B-62). While various reasons were given by those respondents who were opposed, six (85.7%) of the respondents who would support the location of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood, gave 'assisting the needy' as their reason (Table B-63).

When asked to describe the general image held by society of residents of non-profit housing, a variety of responses were given. Four (22.2%) respondents said that residents of non-profit housing were 'looked down upon' and four (22.2%) other residents mentioned that these residents were on welfare or were dependent on the social assistance program (Table B-64). When asked if their own ideas about non-profit housing residents differed in any way, thirteen (81.3%) respondents said 'yes' (Table B-65). The two most frequent responses stated by three (23.1%) neighbours to the question of how their own ideas differed were that they did not look down on non-profit housing residents and that they did not prejudge them (Table B-66). Sixteen (88.9%) of the eighteen respondents stated that they had met someone who either lives or has lived in non-profit housing (Table B-67). Ten (62.5%) respondents felt that the person they had met fit the descriptions they had given earlier, with four of these respondents further qualifying this by stating that the description that fit was a positive one (Table B-68).

Both the respondents who were aware and those who were unaware of non-profit housing in their own area, were asked whether they thought residents of

non-profit housing would fit or do fit into their neighbourhood. Four (66.7%) of the neighbours who were unaware of nearby non-profit housing felt that the residents would fit into their neighbourhood (Table B-69) and three (75.0%) of them explained this answer by stating that the residents would mix in well with the current neighbours (Table B-70). Of the neighbours who were aware of non-profit housing in their area, eight (66.7%) did not know whether the residents fit into the neighbourhood, two (16.7%) felt they did fit in and two (16.7%) said that it depends on the individual (Table B-71). The two respondents who felt that the residents fit into the neighbourhood indicated that the neighbours were very friendly and that there were young families with children in the neighbourhood (Table B-72).

Of the six respondents who were unaware of non-profit housing, three (50.0%) believed that their neighbours would reject the residents of non-profit housing coming into their neighbourhood, one (16.7%) felt that the neighbours would accept them, and two (33.3%) respondents didn't know (Table B-73). One respondent (33.3%) felt that neighbours would reject residents because of the negative image society has of non-profit residents and another respondent (33.3%) cited decrease in property value as a reason for rejection (Table B-74).

When asked what they would do if they found out that non-profit housing was being planned for their area, three (50.0%) respondents stated that they would not do anything, one (16.7%) would contact their alderman, one (16.7%) would wait and see, and one (16.7%) would support it (Table B-75).

Six (50.0%) of the respondents who were aware of non-profit housing didn't know whether their neighbours had come to accept the residents in their neighbourhood, while four (33.3%) of the respondents felt that the residents have not been accepted (Table B-76). Decrease in property values, neighbours being unable to relate and others neighbours having said that they rejected residents, were reasons given by three separate respondents as to why they felt their neighbours have not accepted the residents of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood (Table B-77).

When asked whether the non-profit housing in their area was well built and looked physically well constructed, eight (66.7%) respondents replied 'yes' and three (25.0%) replied 'no' (Table B-78). Two (66.7%) of the three respondents who said 'no' stated that the non-profit housing was not appealing while the other respondent (33.3%) felt that it had been built too quickly (Table B-79).

Eight (66.7%) respondents felt that the type of non-profit housing did not fit well into the types of housing found in the neighbourhood, while four (33.3%) respondents felt that it fit well into the neighbourhood (Table B-80). Of the eight respondents who stated that the building type did not fit in well, four (50.0%) explained that the townhouses looked out of place in a neighbourhood of primarily single houses and two (25.0%) respondents stated that the building type looked institutional (Table B-81).

Respondents were asked if they were aware of any changes in their attitude or behaviour since the building of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood. Six (50.0%) respondents reported that they were not aware of any changes, while four (33.3%) respondents said that changes had occurred (Table B-82). The four respondents described the resulting changes as follows: one (25.0%) became less accepting, one (25.0%) wanted to move, one (25.0%) felt sorry for neighbours because their property values had decreased and the other respondent (25.0%) developed a negative attitude after witnessing the behaviour of children who lived in the non-profit housing (Table B-83). Only one (8.3%) respondent was aware of changes in the attitudes of family members (Table B-84). This change was described as a less accepting attitude due to the increase of traffic and the number of police calls to the neighbourhood (Table B-85).

When asked how they felt knowing that non-profit housing had been built in their neighbourhood, four (33.3%) respondents gave negative answers, while six (50.0%) respondents said that it didn't bother them (Table B-86).

Eleven (61.1%) neighbours stated that their feelings about non-profit housing would not be any different if it was built by the government versus the private sector, while five (27.8%) neighbours did feel it would make a difference (Table B-87). Of the five respondents who indicated that their feelings would be different, four (80.0%) preferred the private sector and one (20.0%) respondent felt that non-profit housing would be better built by the government (Table B-88).

vi) Tables

TABLE B-1: SEX

	Frequency	%
Male	10	55.6
Female	8	44.4
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-2: AGE

	Frequency	%
26 - 30 Years	4	22.2
31 - 35 Years	4	22.2
36 - 40 Years	6	33.3
41 - 45 Years	1	5.6
46 - 50 Years	1	5.6
51 - 60 Years	2	11.1
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-3: MARITAL STATUS

	Frequency	%
Married	16	88.9
Never married	1	5.6
Widowed	1	5.6
Total	18	100.1

TABLE B-4: LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

	Frequency	%
Some secondary school	4	22.2
Completed secondary school	8	44.4
Completed college	1	5.6
Completed university - Undergraduate Degree	4	22.2
Completed university - Graduate Degree	1	5.6
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-5: WORK STATUS

	Frequency	%
Full-time worker	13	72.2
Full-time homemaker	5	27.8
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-6: TYPE OF WORK

	Frequency	%
*Processing	3	23.1
Service	3	23.1
Clerical	2	15.4
Health related	2	15.4
**Technological	2	15.4
Managerial, administrative	1	7.7
Total	13	100.1

* Includes processing, machining and product fabricating, assembling and repairing.

** Includes occupations in natural sciences, engineering, mathematics, social sciences, religion, arts, recreation.

TABLE B-7: HOURS WORKED PER WEEK

	Frequency	%
30 - 40 Hours	5	38.5
41+ Hours	8	61.5
Total	13	100.0

TABLE B-8: SPOUSE EMPLOYED?

	Frequency	%
Yes	15	93.8
No	1	6.3
Total	16	100.1

TABLE B-9: SPOUSE'S TYPE OF WORK

	Frequency	%
Health related	3	20.0
*Processing	3	20.0
Sales	3	20.0
Clerical	2	13.3
**Technological	2	13.3
Transportation	1	6.7
Service	1	6.7
Total	15	100.0

* Includes processing, machining and product fabricating, assembling and repairing.

** Includes occupations in natural sciences, engineering, mathematics, social sciences, religion, arts, recreation.

TABLE B-10: SPOUSE EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME?

	Frequency	%
Full-time	12	80.0
Part-time	3	20.0
Total	15	100.0

TABLE B-11: NUMBER OF PART-TIME HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY SPOUSES

	Frequency	%
20 Hours	1	33.3
25 Hours	1	33.3
Varies week to week	1	33.3
Total	3	99.9

TABLE B-12: REASON SPOUSE NOT EMPLOYED OUTSIDE HOME

	Frequency	%
Homemaker	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0

TABLE B-13: CHILDREN AT HOME

	Frequency	%
Yes	12	66.7
No	6	33.3
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-14: NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT HOME

	Frequency	%
1 Child	5	41.7
2 Children	4	33.3
3 Children	3	25.0
Total	12	100.0

TABLE B-15: CHILDREN'S AGES

	Frequency	% of Total Children
Less than 1 Year	3	13.6
1 - 5 Years	5	22.7
6 - 10 Years	6	27.3
11 - 15 Years	5	22.7
16 - 21 Years	2	9.1
22 Years and Over	1	4.5
Total	22*	99.9

* Table B-15 represents multiple responses. The above data is reported for the 12 respondents with children at home.

TABLE B-16: REGULAR DAY CARE

	Frequency	%
No	12	100.0
Total	12	100.0

TABLE B-18: PREVIOUS PLACE OF RESIDENCE

	Frequency	%
Hamilton Mountain	5	27.8
Hamilton - North End	2	11.1
Hamilton - Area Not Specified	2	11.1
Hamilton - East End	1	5.6
Hamilton - West End	1	5.6
Hamilton - Downtown Core	1	5.6
Outside City of Hamilton but in Hamilton-Wentworth Region	2	11.1
Outside Hamilton-Wentworth Region	4	22.2
Total	18	100.3

TABLE B-19: TYPE OF RESIDENCE AT PREVIOUS LOCATION

	Frequency	%
House	15	83.3
Apartment	2	11.1
Townhouse	1	5.6
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-20: LENGTH OF STAY AT FORMER RESIDENCE

	Frequency	%
Less Than 2 Years	3	16.7
2 - 5 Years	6	33.3
6 - 10 Years	6	33.3
11 - 15 Years	1	5.6
16 - 20 Years	2	11.1
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-21: WAS THAT A SHARED ACCOMMODATION?

	Frequency	%
Yes	4	22.2
No	11	61.1
Not specified	3	16.7
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-22: NUMBER OF TIMES RESPONDENT HAS MOVED SINCE 16 YEARS OLD

	Frequency	%
Less than 5 Times	9	50.0
5 - 9 Times	7	38.9
10 - 14 Times	2	11.1
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-23: MAIN REASON FOR MOVING IN MOST OF THE CASES

	Frequency	%
Upgrade housing	7	38.9
Job related	4	22.2
Marriage	3	16.7
Financial gain	1	5.6
More space	1	5.6
Students	1	5.6
No main reason	1	5.6
Total	18	100.2

TABLE B-24: WHERE WERE YOU BORN?

	Frequency	%
In Canada	11	61.1
Outside Canada	7	38.9
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-25: HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN CANADA?

	Frequency	%
11 - 20 Years	4	57.1
21 - 30 Years	2	28.6
31 - 40 Years	1	14.3
Total	7	100.0

TABLE B-26: HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN HAMILTON?

	Frequency	%
10 Years or Less	6	33.3
11 - 20 Years	5	27.8
21 - 30 Years	2	11.1
31 - 40 Years	3	16.7
41 - 50 Years	1	5.6
Not specified	1	5.6
Total	18	100.1

TABLE B-27: ESTIMATED ANNUAL INCOME FOR 1986

	Frequency	%
$15,000 - $19,999	1	5.6
$20,000 - $24,999	1	5.6
$25,000 - $29,999	2	11.1
$30,000 - $39,999	2	11.1
$40,000 - $49,999	5	27.8
$50,000 plus	4	22.2
Not specified	2	11.1
Don't know	1	5.6
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-28: DISTANCE FROM MUNICIPAL NON-PROFIT SITE

	Frequency	%
Within 1 block	7	38.9
Within 2 blocks	11	61.1
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-29: HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT LOCATING THE FOLLOWING IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	In Favour (%)	Indifferent (%)	Opposed (%)	Depends (%)	Don't Know (%)	Total (%)
Legal and Financial Services	11 (61.1)	5 (27.8)	2 (11.1)	0	0	18 (100.0)
Drop-In Centers	7 (38.7)	4 (22.2)	5 (27.8)	1 (5.6)	1 (5.6)	18 (99.9)
Recreation Services	16 (88.9)	2 (11.1)	0	0	0	18 (100.0)
Health Services	16 (88.9)	1 (5.6)	1 (5.6)	0	0	18 (100.1)
Day Care Nurseries	13 (72.2)	3 (16.7)	2 (11.1)	0	0	18 (100.0)

TABLE B-30: HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT LOCATING THE FOLLOWING SUPPORT SERVICES IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	In Favour (%)	Indifferent (%)	Opposed (%)	Don't Know (%)	Total (%)
Legal Aid Clinics	11 (61.1)	4 (22.2)	3 (16.7)	0	18 (100.0)
An Accountant's Office	11 (61.1)	4 (22.2)	3 (16.7)	0	18 (100.0)
A Lawyer's Office	15 (83.3)	1 (5.6)	2 (11.1)	0	18 (100.0)
Youth Legal Services	11 (61.1)	5 (27.8)	2 (11.1)	0	18 (100.0)
Mental Health Drop-In Centers	7 (38.9)	3 (16.7)	7 (38.9)	1 (5.6)	18 (100.1)
Seniors Drop-In Centers	14 (77.8)	2 (11.1)	2 (11.1)	0	18 (100.0)
Youth Drop-In Centers	14 (77.8)	2 (11.1)	2 (11.1)	0	18 (100.0)
Centers for the Homeless	6 (33.3)	4 (22.2)	8 (44.4)	0	18 (99.9)
A Community Recreation Center	17 (94.4)	0	1 (5.6)	0	18 (100.0)
Youth Recreation Services	15 (83.3)	2 (11.1)	1 (5.6)	0	18 (100.0)
Seniors Fitness Programs	14 (77.8)	2 (11.1)	2 (11.1)	0	18 (100.0)
Children's Day Care Centers	15 (83.3)	3 (16.7)	0	0	18 (100.0)
A Doctor's Office	15 (83.3)	3 (16.7)	0	0	18 (100.0)
A Public Health Clinic	15 (83.3)	1 (5.6)	2 (11.1)	0	18 (100.0)
A Dentist's Office	15 (83.3)	2 (11.1)	1 (5.6)	0	18 (100.0)
A Geriatric Health Center	13 (72.2)	4 (22.2)	1 (5.6)	0	18 (100.0)

TABLE B-31: ANY SERVICES YOU WOULD PREFER IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Yes	11	61.1
No	7	38.9
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-32: TYPES OF SERVICES PREFERRED IN NEIGHBOURHOOD

	Frequency	%
Recreation/ Community Center	5	45.5
Day Care Center	2	18.2
School	2	18.2
Parks	1	9.1
Services for the Elderly	1	9.1
Total	11	100.1

TABLE B-33: ANY SERVICES OPPOSED TO HAVING IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Yes	12	66.7
No	6	33.3
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-34: TYPES OF SERVICES OPPOSED TO HAVING IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD

	Frequency	%
Centre for the Homeless	2	16.7
Non-profit Housing	2	16.7
Non-profit Housing where all units are subsidized	1	8.3
Home for Single Mothers	1	8.3
Mental Health Drop-In Centre	1	8.3
Psychiatric Home	1	8.3
Most Services	1	8.3
Drug Rehabilitation	1	8.3
Home for Juvenile Delinquents	1	8.3
Youth Drop-In Center	1	8.3
Total	12	99.8

TABLE B-35: AWARE OF ANY NON-PROFIT HOUSING IN HAMILTON?

	Frequency	%
Yes	16	88.9
No	2	11.1
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-36: WHERE THESE NON-PROFIT HOUSING SITES ARE LOCATED

	Frequency	%
Stonechurch Road	5	31.3
Limeridge Road	3	18.8
Rymal Road	2	12.5
North End Hamilton	2	12.5
Martha Street	1	6.3
Hwy #53 and Upper Sherman	1	6.3
On Mountain	1	6.3
Upper Paradise	1	6.3
Total	16	100.3

TABLE B-37: ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY NON-PROFIT HOUSING IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Yes	12	66.7
No	6	33.3
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-38: WHERE THESE NON-PROFIT SITES ARE LOCATED

	Frequency	%
Stonechurch Road	8	66.7
Upper Paradise	2	16.7
Rymal Road	1	8.3
Upper Horning	1	8.3
Total	12	100.0

TABLE B-39: DO YOU KNOW THE BUILDER OF THE SITE?

	Frequency	%
No	7	58.3
Yes	4	33.3
Not specified	1	8.3
Total	12	99.9

TABLE B-40: NAME OF THE BUILDER

	Frequency	%
City of Hamilton	1	25.0
Tykes Investment	1	25.0
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	1	25.0
Not specified	1	25.0
Total	4	100.0

TABLE B-41: DO YOU KNOW WHO MANAGES THE SITE?

	Frequency	%
No	9	75.0
Yes	2	16.7
Not specified	1	8.3
Total	12	100.0

TABLE B-42: NAME OF THE MANAGER

	Frequency	%
City of Hamilton	1	50.0
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0

TABLE B-43: OPINIONS ABOUT NON-PROFIT HOUSING

	Strongly Agree	%	Agree	%	Neutral	%	Disagree	%	Strongly Disagree	%	Total	%
1. Non-profit housing is a good way to help others find affordable housing.	1	(5.6)	14	(77.8)	1	(5.6)	1	(5.6)	1	(5.6)	18	(100.2)
2. Increased government spending to build non-profit housing is a waste of tax dollars.	2	(11.1)	5	(27.8)	3	(16.7)	7	(38.9)	1	(5.6)	18	(100.1)
3. Neighbourhood residents have nothing to fear from people who live in non-profit housing.	0		5	(27.8)	4	(22.2)	8	(44.4)	1	(5.6)	18	(100.0)
4. All non-profit housing should be built in one specified area of the city rather than spread throughout the city.	2	(11.1)	1	(5.6)	2	(11.1)	13	(72.2)	0		18	(100.0)
5. We need to adopt a far more tolerant attitude toward those people who are receiving financial assistance to find affordable housing.	0		11	(61.1)	1	(5.6)	5	(27.8)	1	(5.6)	18	(100.1)

Continued ...

TABLE B-43 (cont'd)

	Strongly Agree	%	Agree	%	Neutral	%	Disagree	%	Strongly Disagree	%	Total	%
6. It is frightening to think of residents of non-profit housing living in this area.	0		3	(16.7)	1	(5.6)	13	(72.2)	1	(5.6)	18	(100.1)
7. Residents should accept the location of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood to serve the needs of the local community.	0		8	(44.4)	4	(22.2)	4	(22.2)	2	(11.1)	18	(99.9)
8. I would not want to live next door to someone who lives in non-profit housing.	3	(16.7)	5	(27.8)	4	(22.2)	6	(33.3)	0		18	(100.0)
9. People who live in non-profit housing should not be treated as outcasts of society.	1	(5.6)	15	(83.3)	1	(5.6)	1	(5.6)	0		18	(100.1)
10. People who live in non-profit housing may be a bad influence on our children.	0		6	(33.3)	1	(5.6)	11	(61.1)	0		18	(100.0)

TABLE B-44: WHAT EFFECTS DO YOU THINK NON-PROFIT HOUSING WOULD HAVE/HAS HAD ON NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Decrease property value	8	44.4
Children at non-profit site are troublemakers	3	16.7
No effects	3	16.7
Police needed more often	2	11.1
Rundown neighbourhood	2	11.1
Depends on how residents maintain home	1	5.6
Not a good area for non-profit	1	5.6
Depends on RGI:LEM ratio	1	5.6
Positive effect	1	5.6
Positive effect - educate neighbours	1	5.6
Increased burden on amenities	1	5.6
Worry about safety	1	5.6
Increased population density	1	5.6
Total	26*	

* Table B-44 represents multiple responses. The above data is reported for 18 respondents.

TABLE B-45: WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING AFFECT TRAFFIC?

	Frequency	%
Remain the same	9	50.0
Increase	8	44.4
Decrease	1	5.6
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-46: WHY WOULD TRAFFIC INCREASE, DECREASE OR REMAIN THE SAME?

	Frequency	%
Remain the same	7	38.9
*Increased population density	7	38.9
Non-profit residents have no cars	1	5.6
Already a lot of traffic	1	5.6
*New area - increase in people and traffic	1	5.6
**More buses to serve people	1	5.6
Total	18	100.2

* Reasons given why non-profit housing would increase traffic.
** Reason given why non-profit housing would decrease traffic.

TABLE B-47: WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING AFFECT PARKING SPACE?

	Frequency	%
No	10	55.6
Yes	7	38.9
Don't know	1	5.6
Total	18	100.1

TABLE B-48: WHAT KIND OF EFFECT WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING HAVE ON PARKING SPACE?

	Frequency	%
More people with cars living in neighbourhood	5	71.4
Non-profit residents would park on the street	1	14.3
Non-profit sites generally do not supply enough parking space	1	14.3
Total	7	100.0

TABLE B-49: WOULD THE EFFECT BE THE SAME IF NON-PROFIT SITE HAD ITS OWN PARKING?

	Frequency	%
Yes	4	57.1
No	3	42.9
Total	7	100.0

TABLE B-50: WHY WOULD THE EFFECT ON PARKING BE THE SAME IF THE SITE HAD ITS OWN PARKING?

	Frequency	%
Not enough parking for non-profit, too many cars	3	75.0
Cars would still park on street	1	25.0
Total	4	100.0

TABLE B-51: WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING AFFECT PROPERTY VALUES INSIDE NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Yes	15	83.3
No	1	5.6
Depends	1	5.6
Don't know	1	5.6
Total	18	100.1

TABLE B-52: DESCRIBE THE EFFECT ON PROPERTY VALUES

	Frequency	%
Decrease property values	15	93.8
Depends if residents maintain property	1	6.3
Total	16	100.1

TABLE B-53: WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING AFFECT NOISE LEVELS IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Yes	10	55.6
No	6	33.3
Don't know	2	11.1
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-54: IN WHAT WAY WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING AFFECT NOISE LEVELS?

	Frequency	%
Noisier - more traffic	3	30.0
Noisier	3	30.0
Non-profit residents tend to party	2	20.0
Noisier - due to loud music from site	2	20.0
Total	10	100.0

TABLE B-55: WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING DETRACT OR ENHANCE THE APPEARANCE OF YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Detract	13	72.2
Depends	2	11.1
Don't know	2	11.1
Stay the same	1	5.6
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-56: REASONS WHY NON-PROFIT HOUSING WOULD DETRACT OR ENHANCE NEIGHBOURHOOD'S APPEARANCE

Detract	Frequency	%
Not maintained/become rundown	5	33.3
Non-profit units generally 'ugly' design	2	13.3
If not single units, housing will look out of place	2	13.3
No reason given	2	13.3
Residents won't maintain property	1	6.7
Neighbours have no privacy	1	6.7
Depends on whether residents maintain property	2	13.3
Total	15	99.9

TABLE B-57: WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING IMPROVE OR DETRACT FROM NEIGHBOURHOOD IMAGE?

	Frequency	%
Detract	11	61.1
Depends on site	3	16.7
Don't know	3	16.7
Improve	1	5.6
Total	18	100.1

TABLE B-58: REASONS WHY NON-PROFIT WOULD IMPROVE OR DETRACT FROM NEIGHBOURHOOD IMAGE

Detract	Frequency	%
Non-profit site will become rundown	5	41.7
If not single houses, would not fit it in	1	8.3
Society has negative attitude toward non-profit housing - stereotyping	4	33.3
Don't know	1	8.3
Improve - Need more children in the neighbourhood to 'add some life'	1	8.3
Total	12	99.9

TABLE B-59: WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING ENCOURAGE OR DISCOURAGE PEOPLE FROM MOVING INTO YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Discourage	13	72.2
Depends	2	11.1
Encourage	1	5.6
Have no effect	1	5.6
Don't know	1	5.6
Total	18	100.1

TABLE B-60: REASONS WHY NON-PROFIT WOULD ENCOURAGE OR DISCOURAGE OTHERS FROM MOVING INTO YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD

	Frequency	%
Discourage		
Discourage - no reason given	4	25.0
Fear for resale value of home	2	12.5
Appearance of non-profit deters people	1	6.3
People don't want non-profit housing in their backyard	2	12.5
Negative attitudes about non-profit housing	3	18.8
Lack of privacy	1	6.3
Encourage		
Encourage - no reason given	1	6.3
Depends on how the non-profit housing is integrated	1	6.3
Depends on proximity of complex	1	6.3
Total	16	100.3

TABLE B-61: RATE DESIRABILITY OF LOCATING NON-PROFIT HOUSING WITHIN THE FOLLOWING DISTANCES FROM YOUR HOME

	Least Desirable 1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		Most Desirable 10		Total	
	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%
Within 7 - 12 Blocks	4	(22.2)	0		1	(5.6)	1	(5.6)	3	(16.7)	3	(16.7)	2	(11.1)	2	(11.1)	0		2	(11.1)	18	(100.1)
Within 2 - 6 Blocks	5	(27.8)	2	(11.1)	2	(11.1)	1	(5.6)	4	(22.2)	2	(11.1)	1	(5.6)	0		0		1	(5.6)	18	(100.1)
Within 1 Block	12	(66.7)	0		0		3	(16.7)	2	(11.1)	0		0		0		0		1	(5.6)	18	(100.1)

TABLE B-62: IN GENERAL, WOULD YOU SUPPORT OR OPPOSE THE LOCATION OF NON-PROFIT HOUSING IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Support	7	38.9
Oppose	7	38.9
Indifferent	3	16.7
Depends	1	5.6
Total	18	100.1

TABLE B-63: REASONS WHY YOU WOULD SUPPORT OR OPPOSE THE LOCATION OF NON-PROFIT HOUSING IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD

	Frequency	%
Support		
Assist needy	6	40.0
Its necessary but do not put it in my backyard	1	6.7
Oppose		
Decrease property values	1	6.7
Non-profit complexes have no style/poor design	1	6.7
Non-profit residents are troublemakers	1	6.7
Neighbourhood will look rundown	1	6.7
Government shouldn't be involved	1	6.7
Increased noise	1	6.7
Lack of privacy	1	6.7
Depends on whether neighbours have input	1	6.7
Total	15	100.3

TABLE B-64: DESCRIBE IMAGE HELD BY SOCIETY OF RESIDENTS OF NON-PROFIT HOUSING

	Frequency	%
Look down on non-profit residents	4	22.2
Majority are lazy	2	11.1
Lower class	2	11.1
Abuse/dependent on the social assistance program	2	11.1
On welfare	2	11.1
Negative image	1	5.6
Discriminatory	1	5.6
They do not maintain their homes	1	5.6
Society has a distorted image	1	5.6
Don't know	2	11.1
Total	18	100.1

TABLE B-65: DO YOUR OWN IDEAS DIFFER FROM SOCIETY'S VIEW?

	Frequency	%
Yes	13	81.3
No	3	18.7
Total	16	100.0

TABLE B-66: IN WHAT WAY DO YOUR OWN IDEAS ABOUT NON-PROFIT RESIDENTS DIFFER?

	Frequency	%
I don't look down on non-profit residents	3	23.1
I judge people individually	3	23.1
Hard for people to break out of the system	2	15.4
Some fit the descriptions, some didn't	1	7.7
Most of the residents need assistance - just a few take advantage of the system	1	7.7
Not as negative as society's view	1	7.7
More negative than society's view	1	7.7
Non-profit residents are not lazy	1	7.7
Total	13	100.1

TABLE B-67: HAVE YOU EVER MET A RESIDENT OF NON-PROFIT HOUSING?

	Frequency	%
Yes	16	88.9
No	2	11.1
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-68: DID THEY FIT ANY OF THE PREVIOUS DESCRIPTIONS?

	Frequency	%
Yes	6	37.5
Yes - fit the positive image	4	25.0
Some fit, some didn't	2	12.5
No	2	12.5
Non-profit residents are like everyone else	1	6.3
No previous description	1	6.3
Total	16	100.1

TABLE B-69: WOULD NON-PROFIT RESIDENTS FIT INTO YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Yes	4	66.7
No	1	16.7
Not specified	1	16.7
Total	6	100.1

TABLE B-70: WHY NON-PROFIT RESIDENTS WOULD OR WOULD NOT FIT INTO NEIGHBOURHOUD?

	Frequency	%
Residents would mix in well - neighbourhood is very diverse in terms of races/backgrounds	3	60.0
Neighbours would adjust	1	20.0
Non-profit residents would not fit in - no reason given	1	20.0
Total	5	100.0

TABLE B-71: DO THE RESIDENTS OF THE NON-PROFIT HOUSING FIT INTO YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Don't know	8	66.7
Yes	2	16.7
Depends	2	16.7
Total	12	100.1

TABLE B-72: REASONS WHY RESIDENTS OF NON-PROFIT HOUSING FIT OR DO NOT FIT INTO NEIGHBOURHOOD

	Frequency	%
Some residents fit in, some do not	2	50.0
*Neighbours are nice - would get along with the residents	1	25.0
*Many young families with children in neighbourhood	1	25.0
Total	4	100.0

* Reasons given why non-profit residents fit into neighbourhood.

TABLE B-73: WOULD YOUR NEIGHBOURS ACCEPT OR REJECT NON-PROFIT RESIDENTS?

	Frequency	%
Reject	3	50.0
Don't know	2	33.3
Accept	1	16.7
Total	6	100.0

TABLE B-74: REASONS WHY NEIGHBOURS WOULD ACCEPT OR REJECT NON-PROFIT RESIDENTS

	Frequency	%
Accept		
Neighbours would understand the needs of the residents	1	25.0
Reject		
Decrease property values	1	25.0
Reject - no reason given	1	25.0
Society has a negative image of non-profit residents	1	25.0
Total	4	100.0

TABLE B-75: WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF NON-PROFIT HOUSING WAS PLANNED FOR YOUR AREA?

	Frequency	%
Do nothing	3	50.0
Contact Alderman and express my concerns	1	16.7
Wait and see	1	16.7
I would support it	1	16.7
Total	6	100.1

TABLE B-76: HAVE NEIGHBOURS COME TO ACCEPT THE RESIDENTS OF NON-PROFIT HOUSING?

	Frequency	%
Don't know	6	50.0
Reject	4	33.3
Accept	1	8.3
Not specified	1	8.3
Total	12	99.9

TABLE B-77: REASONS FOR ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF NON-PROFIT RESIDENTS

	Frequency	%
Reject		
Decrease property values	1	20.0
Neighbours unable to relate to residents	1	20.0
Other neighbours said that they reject the residents so I do too	1	20.0
Reject - No reason given	1	20.0
Accept		
Accept - No reason given	1	20.0
Total	5	100.0

TABLE B-78: IS THE NON-PROFIT HOUSING IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD WELL BUILT?

	Frequency	%
Yes	8	66.7
No	3	25.0
Don't know	1	8.3
Total	12	100.0

TABLE B-79: WHY IS THE NON-PROFIT HOUSING IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD NOT WELL BUILT?

	Frequency	%
Not appealing	2	66.7
Built too quickly	1	33.3
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-80: DOES THE NON-PROFIT BUILDING TYPE FIT INTO THE NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
No	8	66.7
Yes	4	33.3
Total	12	100.0

TABLE B-81: REASONS WHY THE NON-PROFIT BUILDING TYPE DOES NOT FIT INTO NEIGHBOURHOOD

	Frequency	%
Townhouses look out of place in a neighbourhood of primarily single houses	4	50.0
Non-profit housing looks 'institutional'	2	25.0
Apartments look out of place in neighbourhood of primarily single houses	1	12.5
Units look strange next to large homes	1	12.5
Total	8	100.0

TABLE B-82: ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY CHANGES IN YOUR ATTITUDE SINCE NON-PROFIT HOUSING WAS BUILT?

	Frequency	%
Yes	4	33.3
No	6	50.0
Not specified	2	16.7
Total	12	100.0

TABLE B-83: DESCRIBE THE CHANGE IN YOUR ATTITUDE

	Frequency	%
Due to non-profit children's behaviour - developed a negative attitude	1	25.0
Feel sorry for neighbours because property values decreased	1	25.0
Want to move away	1	25.0
Less accepting of non-profit housing	1	25.0
Total	4	100.0

TABLE B-84: AWARE OF ANY CHANGES IN FAMILY MEMBERS' ATTITUDES

	Frequency	%
No	8	66.7
Not specified	3	25.0
Yes	1	8.3
Total	12	100.0

TABLE B-85: DESCRIBE CHANGE IN FAMILY MEMBERS' ATTITUDES

	Frequency	%
Less accepting because of increases in traffic and number of police calls	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0

TABLE B-86: HOW DO YOU FEEL KNOWING THAT NON-PROFIT HAS BEEN BUILT IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
It doesn't bother me	6	50.0
I don't like it	2	16.7
No comment	2	16.7
Feel we have lost the value of our home	1	8.3
A little resentful	1	8.3
Total	12	100.0

TABLE B-87: WOULD YOUR FEELINGS BE ANY DIFFERENT IF NON-PROFIT HOUSING WAS BUILT BY GOVERNMENT OR PRIVATE SECTOR?

	Frequency	%
No	11	61.1
Yes	5	27.8
Don't know	2	11.1
Total	18	100.0

TABLE B-88: REASONS FOR HAVING OR NOT HAVING A PREFERENCE

	Frequency	%
No difference	10	62.5
Prefer private sector	3	18.8
Prefer private - would maintain site	1	6.3
No difference - against idea of non-profit housing	1	6.3
Better built by government	1	6.3
Total	16	100.2

vii) Suggestions About How Non-Profit Housing Could Be Best Fitted Into Residential Neighbourhoods

1. Build a smaller number of units in one location.
2. Non-profit housing should not be built at all.
3. The appearance/design of the complexes should be enhanced.
4. The public should be educated about social housing so that they have a greater understanding of it.
5. Single houses as non-profit units should be built rather than townhouses.
6. A co-op program would be appropriate - residents must work to keep up the appearance of their homes.
7. Social housing should be integrated throughout the city.
8. Neighbours must be given the opportunity to voice their concerns.
9. Non-profit housing is just fine the way it is.
10. Increase security/police patrol in neighbourhoods that have non-profit housing.
11. Locate the non-profit housing in areas that are already rundown.

viii) Solutions/Suggestions to the Problem of Affordable Housing in Hamilton

1. Applications for non-profit housing should be screened carefully in order that only those people who really need it get a unit.
2. Mortgages should be interest free.
3. Low income people should receive a rent subsidy/shelter allowance.
4. The government should provide assistance to low income people for only a few years. There must be a program put in place that will motivate these people to make it on their own.
5. Non-profit housing is the best solution.
6. We need more high volume apartments.
7. The government should review social assistance programs.
8. The government should subsidize units that already exist rather than building new complexes/units.

ix) General Comments

1. Society must be educated/made more aware about the housing crisis in the area and the need for social housing.

2. Social assistance programs must be overhauled. Only those people who really need assistance should receive it.

3. Non-profit housing should be built so that both residents and neighbours are comfortable with it.

4. It is unfair that the best of materials are used to build non-profit units. It is very frustrating for those of us who must work for what we have.

5. Hamilton is a working class city where people are very tolerant of social housing.

6. Non-profit housing residents must learn to respect their units/property.

7. Non-profit housing must be well maintained by either the residents or the provider.

8. Non-profit housing is a harmful government policy.

9. I support non-profit housing as it is badly needed in this city.

10. There should be a screening process put in place in order that only those people who really need social housing get a unit.

11. Non-profit housing should be built in one specified area of the city.

12. Integration in high income neighbourhoods causes resentment, both by the non-profit residents as well as the neighbours.

APPENDIX C - PRIVATE NON-PROFIT NEIGHBOURS

i) Letter Introducing Study

ii) Follow-up Letter

iii) Questionnaire

iv) Thank You Letter

v) Findings

vi) Tables

vii) Suggestions About How Non-Profit Housing Could Be Best Fitted Into Residential Neighbourhoods

viii) Solutions/Suggestions to the Problem of Affordable Housing in Hamilton

ix) General Comments

The Social Planning & Research Council of Hamilton and District
155 James St. S., 6th Floor, Hamilton, Ontario L8P 3A4 Telephone: 522-1148

i) Letter Introducing Study

Dear PNPH Neighbour:

The Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District is conducting an impact assessment of non-profit housing in the Hamilton area, a project fully funded and supported by the City of Hamilton.

As a homeowner in the Hamilton area, your views and opinions about non-profit housing are extremely important to this study, and we would, therefore, like the opportunity to interview you.

The interview would be arranged at your convenience and would involve about 20 minutes of your time. Speaking to one of our research assistants would give you an opportunity to express your views about non-profit housing. All of your answers will remain anonymous. We will be contacting you within the next couple of weeks to set up an interview with you.

If you have any questions about the interview, please feel free to contact me at the above address and phone number. We look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,

Research Coordinator,
Social Housing Impact Study

The Social Planning & Research Council of Hamilton and District
155 James St. S., 6th Floor, Hamilton, Ontario L8P 3A4 Telephone: 522-1148

ii) Follow-Up Letter

Dear PNPH Neighbour:

We have previously sent you a letter informing you that the Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District is currently conducting a study about community attitudes to non-profit housing.

Presently we are contacting several people in your neighbourhood by telephone in order to set up either personal or telephone interviews.

Since your telephone number is unpublished, we have attempted to make this contact in person by dropping by your home, and have been unsuccessful in our attempts to reach you.

We do not wish to intrude upon your privacy so if you are at all interested in participating in our study either in person or by telephone, please feel free to contact one of the research assistants at 522-1148.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Research Coordinator,
Social Housing Impact Study

iii) Questionnaire

The questionnaire for this group was identical to the one used in the Municipal Non-Profit Housing Neighbours subgroup [see Appendix B iii) Questionnaire, Pages B-3 to B-14].

The Social Planning & Research Council of Hamilton and District
155 James St. S., 6th Floor, Hamilton, Ontario L8P 3A4 Telephone: 522-1148

iv) Thank You Letter

Dear PNPH Neighbour:

Thank you for taking the time to speak to me about community social support systems and non-profit housing.

Your views and opinions will help us gain a better understanding about how people in your area feel about non-profit housing.

If you have any questions about your interview, please feel free to contact me at 522-1148.

Sincerely,

Research Assistant,
Social Housing Impact Study

v) Findings

a) Demographics

Of the 13 respondents interviewed, a total of seven (53.8%) were female and six (46.2%) were male (Table C-1). Ages ranged from 26 years to over 65 years, with a large majority (9, 69.2%) of respondents over the age of 45 years (Table C-2). Ten (76.9%) respondents were married, one (7.7%) person had never been married, and the remaining two (15.4%) were widowed or separated (Table C-3).

Respondents' level of completed education ranged broadly, from some elementary school to completion of a university graduate degree. The largest group, having three (23.1%) members, had completed secondary school (Table C-4).

A total of seven (53.8%) respondents worked full-time and four (30.8%) worked part-time. One (7.7%) respondent was retired and one (7.7%) respondent was a full-time homemaker (Table C-5). Of the 11 employed respondents, five (45.5%) held processing and related occupations. Teaching and occupations in the service sector were each reported by two (18.2%) respondents (Table C-6).

The largest proportion of respondents, numbering five (45.5%) worked between 30 to 40 hours per week (Table C-7).

Of the ten married respondents, eight (80.0%) had spouses who were employed outside of the home. Six (75.0%) spouses were full-time employees

and two (25.0%) were employed part-time. One spouse, who worked part-time, worked 30 hours per week, while the hours worked by the other part-time employee were not specified (Tables C-8, C-10 and C-11). Service sector and technological occupations were each reported for two (25.0%) spouses (Table C-9). The one (10.0%) spouse, not employed outside the home, was retired (Table C-12).

Seven (53.8%) respondents stated they had children at home, while five (38.5%) had no children living at home (Table C-13). Of the seven respondents with children at home, three (42.9%) had only one child, one (14.3%) had two children, two (28.6%) had three children and one (14.3%) had four children (Table C-14). The children ranged in age from between one to five years to twenty-two years and over with one-third of the children between 16 to 21 years (Table C-15). None of the seven respondents with children at home had regular day care for their children (Table C-16).

Twelve (92.3%) of thirteen respondents cited the City of Hamilton as their previous place of residence, with seven specifying the Hamilton Mountain area (Table C-17). Seven (53.8%) respondents had lived in a house and the remaining six (46.2%) had lived in either an apartment, a townhouse, or a condominium (Table C-18).

The greatest percentage of respondents (5, 38.5%) had lived in their former residence for between six to ten years (Table C-19). Three (23.1%) respondents had shared their previous accommodations, while eight (61.5%) did not (Table C-20).

Of the thirteen respondents, five (38.5%) respondents had moved less than five times since age 16 (Table C-21). Five (38.5%) respondents cited job related reasons for moving in most of the cases with four (30.8%) moving to upgrade their housing or to increase the amount of living space. Three (23.0%) other respondents explained that marriage, restlessness or several different reasons prompted them to move in most of the cases (Table C-22).

Nine (69.2%) of the respondents were born in a country other than Canada, with four (44.4%) of these respondents having lived in Canada between 11 to 20 years and three (33.3%) between 31 to 40 years. The remaining two (22.3%) respondents had been in the country less than five years and 21 to 30 years respectively (Tables C-23 and C-24).

Of the thirteen respondents, all but one (7.7%) had lived in Hamilton for more than ten years, with five (38.5%) residing in the City between 11 to 20 years. One (7.7%) person resided in Hamilton for between 21 to 30 years while the remaining six (46.2%) had been in the area for over 30 years. (Table C-25).

The estimated annual income for 1986 ranged evenly from less than $5,000.00 to $50,000.00 plus, as reported by nine (69.2%) of the thirteen respondents. Four (30.8%) respondents declined to respond (Table C-26).

Eight (61.5%) respondents lived within one block of the private non-profit housing site and the remaining five (38.5%) lived within two blocks of the site (Table C-27).

b) Perspectives on Community Support Services

In terms of locating support services within the neighbourhood, respondents were generally in favour of all the support services listed (Table C-28).

Of a number of specific support services mentioned, at least 50 percent of the respondents favoured the location of each support service in their neighbourhood with one exception, mental health drop-in centers (Table C-29).

Seven (53.8%) respondents felt that certain community support services were preferred within the community with two (28.6%) of them citing services for the elderly as the most preferred type of services (Tables C-30 and C-31).

Six (46.2%) respondents were opposed to the location of certain community support services in their neighbourhood (Table C-32). A number of different services were mentioned by respondents (Table C-33).

c) Perspectives on Non-Profit Housing

Of the 13 respondents, 11 (84.6%) were aware of non-profit housing in Hamilton, with the remaining two (15.4%) respondents either unaware or did not respond to the question (Table C-34). Non-profit housing sites most frequently cited by respondents included the Caledon Avenue site (4, 36.4%) and Limeridge Road site (3, 27.3%). Other sites noted by the remaining four respondents included Stonechurch Road, Wentworth Street South, Congress Court, and the downtown core (Table C-35).

When asked whether they were aware of non-profit housing specific to their immediate neighbourhood, seven (53.8%) of the thirteen neighbours were aware of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood, five (38.5%) had no knowledge of any site, and one (7.7%) person declined a response. All of the seven respondents aware of a site in the neighbourhood identified Caledon Avenue as the location (Table C-36). Of the seven respondents aware of the site, six (85.7%) did not know the builder of the site and six (85.7%) did not know the manager of the site (Tables C-37 and C-38).

Of the perceived effects of non-profit housing in the neighbourhood, four (30.8%) of thirteen respondents felt that decreased property values would be the most prevalent outcome. Other respondents noted negative effects such as 'rundown neighbourhood', 'problems with children living in the non-profit housing', and 'increased crime rate' while three (23.0%) felt that there would be either no affect or an improvement in social development.

In terms of expressing various opinions about non-profit housing, eleven (84.6%) persons agreed that non-profit housing is a good way to help others find affordable housing. Seven (53.8%) of the respondents did not feel that non-profit housing is a waste of tax dollars (Table C-40).

The majority of respondents (6, 46.2%) agreed that they need not fear people in non-profit housing and eleven (84.6%) respondents did not feel frightened at the thought of residents of non-profit housing living in the area (Table C-40).

Seven (53.8%) respondents disagreed that non-profit housing should be built in one area of the city versus being spread throughout the city. Eight (61.5%) respondents agreed that residents should accept non-profit housing as servicing the needs of the local community (Table C-40).

Ten (76.9%) neighbours agreed that residents of non-profit housing should not be treated as outcasts of society. Only one (7.7%) person agreed that non-profit housing residents may be a bad influence on our children. Three (23.1%) respondents would not want to live next door to a non-profit house, while six (46.2%) did not see this as a problem (Table C-40).

In terms of the effect of non-profit housing on traffic on residential streets, seven (53.8%) neighbours felt traffic would increase. All seven of these respondents felt traffic would increase due to an increased number of automobiles in the area. Five (38.5%) other respondents said traffic would remain the same and one (7.7%) did not know (Table C-41 and Table C-42).

Of the thirteen respondents, reaction was split regarding the perceived effect of non-profit housing on parking. Six (46.2%) respondents stated that parking would be affected, while six (46.2%) respondents felt that parking would not be affected (Table C-43). Those who felt that non-profit housing would affect parking stated that more people in the neighbourhood would also mean more cars that would require parking spaces (Table C-44). Only one (16.7%) respondent said that parking would still be affected if the non-profit housing site had its own parking facilities (Table C-45).

Twelve (92.3%) respondents stated that the property values inside their neighbourhood would be affected by the location of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood. One (7.7%) neighbour did not respond. All twelve respondents felt that the location of non-profit housing would decrease property values inside the neighbourhood (Table C-46).

Seven (53.8%) felt that noise levels would be affected, four (30.8%) perceived no effect, one (7.7%) stated that it would be dependent on the site and one (7.7%) did not respond (Table C-47). According to the seven respondents, the increased noise levels would result from more children in the neighbourhood, parties and loud music from the site (Table C-48).

Eight (61.5%) respondents felt that non-profit housing would detract from the appearance of the neighbourhood, while three (23.1%) said that any effect on the appearance of the neighbourhood would depend on whether the site was properly maintained. Of these eleven respondents, three (27.3%) respondents felt that property values would depreciate and two (18.2%) felt that the neighbourhood would look too crowded if non-profit housing was located in the area. Another two (18.2%) neighbours indicated that the site would not be maintained and would become rundown (Tables C-49 and C-50).

Six (46.2%) respondents felt that the location of non-profit housing in their area would discourage people from moving there. An additional five (38.5%) did not know and two (15.4%) neighbours stated it would depend on the non-profit housing site (Table C-51). When respondents were asked why they

thought others would be discouraged from moving there, three (50.0%) stated that the appearance of non-proft housing was the key factor, two (33.3%) perceived negative social attitudes as the reason, and one (16.7%) explained that a neighbour had recently moved away because a non-profit housing site was located nearby (Table C-52).

When asked to rate the desirability on a scale of one to ten (with one being least desirable and ten being most desirable) of locating non-profit housing within seven to twelve blocks from their home, six (54.5%) respondents rated this distance in the most desirable range, giving a rating between eight to ten. Four of the respondents felt this distance would be somewhat desirable, providing ratings between four to seven.

The majority of respondents (7, 63.6%) felt that locating non-profit housing within two to six blocks from their homes would be somewhat desirable. Seven (63.6%) respondents viewed the location of a non-profit housing site within one block as least desirable (Table C-53).

In terms of either supporting or opposing the location of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood, seven (53.8%) neighbours were 'opposed', five (38.6%) were in 'support', and one (7.7%) was 'indifferent' (Table C-54). Reasons cited in 'support' of non-profit housing included the need to assist low income persons in finding suitable accommodation and to support single women with low incomes. Reasons for opposition included, decreased property values, potential problems with non-profit housing residents, neighbourhoods

becoming rundown and a required increase in taxes and government spending in order to provide non-profit housing (Table C-55).

Of the thirteen respondents, nine (69.2%) felt that society has a generally negative image of non-profit housing residents, three (23.1%) did not know and one (7.7%) did not respond (Table C-56). Five (55.6%) respondents stated that their own images about non-profit housing residents differed from the general view, while three (33.3%) felt no difference and one (11.1%) did not know (Table C-57). Of the five respondents who differed in opinion, reasons for their alternative opinions included that they do not prejudge people (2, 40.0%), that their views are not as negative as society's (1, 20.0%) and that they are not personally against people in non-profit housing (1, 20.0%) (Table C-58).

Ten (76.9%) respondents had met someone who lives or has lived in non-profit housing, two (15.4.%) had not, and one (7.7%) declined to respond (Table C-59). Five (50.0%) respondents stated that the non-profit resident fit the description given previously with one of them indicating that the resident fit a positive image. One (10.0%) respondent said some residents fit the description and some did not, and one (10.0%) respondent did not know (Table C-60).

Of the six respondents who were not aware of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood, two (33.3%) felt that non-profit residents would fit into the neighbourhood and one (16.7%) felt they would not fit in well. Two (33.3%)

respondents said some of the non-profit housing residents would fit in and some would not, and one (16.7%) did not respond (Table C-61). Of the three respondents who felt a definite positive or negative direction in terms of fit, two (66.6%) stated that non-profit housing residents are 'like everybody else', and one (33.3%) felt that non-profit housing residents would not fit in because they are 'noisy and have low incomes' (Table C-62).

In terms of accepting or rejecting the residents of non-profit housing entering their neighbourhood, four (66.7%) respondents stated that the neighbours would reject non-profit residents, one (16.7%) was indifferent, and one (16.7%) declined a response (Table C-63). Two (50.0%) of the respondents indicated that the older people in the neighbourhood tend to be 'fussy and judgemental' as the reason that the neighbours would reject non-profit residents (Table C-64).

When asked what they would do if they knew a non-profit housing site was being planned for their neighbourhood, two (33.3%) respondents stated they would need to get more information on the non-profit site, one (16.7%) said they would do nothing, one (16.7%) would move away, and one (16.7%) would wait and see whether or not the site was maintained (Table C-65).

Of the seven respondents aware of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood, five (71.4%) reported that the non-profit housing was well built, while two (28.6%) respondents did not feel this housing was of good quality (Table C-66). Five (71.4%) respondents agreed that non-profit units

fit well into the neighbourhood while two (28.6%) indicated that the non-profit housing did not fit well into the types of housing found in the neighbourhood (Table C-67).

In terms of accepting or rejecting the residents of non-profit housing in the neighbourhood, four (57.1%) respondents stated that the neighbours have come to accept the residents, two (28.6%) reported that the neighbours have rejected the residents and one (14.3%) did not know (Table C-68). All four respondents who noted that the neighbourhood has come to accept the non-profit residents stated that they have had no previous problems with the residents of the non-profit housing site (Table C-69).

Of seven respondents, six (85.7%) were not aware of any changes in their attitude or behaviour since the non-profit housing was built in the neighbourhood. One (14.3%) respondent who experienced an attitude change described the change as a positive one (Table C-70).

Six (85.7%) of these respondents did not perceive a change in their family members' attitudes towards non-profit housing and the remaining one (14.3%) respondent did not know (Table C-71).

When asked how they felt knowing that non-profit housing had been built in their neighbourhood, three (42.9%) were not bothered by it, one (14.3%) stated that the site was there first so they could not complain, and one (14.3%) commented that needy people have to live somewhere (Table C-72).

Of the thirteen respondents, six (46.2%) indicated that their feelings about non-profit housing would, in fact, be different if it was built by the government or the private sector. Four (66.7%) of these respondents would prefer that the government build this type of housing, while the remaining two (33.3%) favoured the private sector (Tables C-73 and C-74).

vi) Tables

TABLE C-1: SEX

	Frequency	%
Male	6	46.2
Female	7	53.8
Total	13	100.0

TABLE C-2: AGE

	Frequency	%
26 - 30 Years	1	7.7
31 - 35 Years	1	7.7
36 - 40 Years	1	7.7
41 - 45 Years	1	7.7
46 - 50 Years	3	23.1
51 - 60 Years	3	23.1
61 - 65 Years	2	15.4
66+ Years	1	7.7
Total	13	100.1

TABLE C-3: MARITAL STATUS

	Frequency	%
Married	10	76.9
Never married	1	7.7
Widowed	1	7.7
Separated	1	7.7
Total	13	100.0

TABLE C-4: LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

	Frequency	%
Some elementary school	2	15.4
Completed elementary school	1	7.7
Some secondary school	1	7.7
Completed secondary school	3	23.1
Don't know	1	7.7
Some college	1	7.7
Completed college	2	15.4
Completed university - Undergraduate Degree	1	7.7
Completed university - Graduate Degree	1	7.7
Total	13	100.1

TABLE C-5: WORK STATUS

	Frequency	%
Full-time worker	7	53.8
Part-time worker	4	30.8
Retired	1	7.7
Full-time homemaker	1	7.7
Total	13	100.0

TABLE C-6: TYPE OF WORK

	Frequency	%
*Processing	5	45.5
Teaching and related occupations	2	18.2
Service	2	18.2
Clerical	1	9.1
**Technological	1	9.1
Total	11	100.1

* Includes processing, machining and product fabricating, assembling and repairing.

** Includes occupations in natural sciences, engineering, mathematics, social sciences, religion, arts, recreation.

TABLE C-7: HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK

	Frequency	%
Less than 15 Hours	3	27.3
30 - 40 Hours	5	45.5
41+ Hours	3	27.3
Total	11	100.1

TABLE C-8: SPOUSE EMPLOYED?

	Frequency	%
Yes	8	80.0
No	1	10.0
Not specified	1	10.0
Total	10	100.0

TABLE C-9: SPOUSE'S TYPE OF WORK

	Frequency	%
Service	2	25.0
*Technological	2	25.0
Health related	1	12.5
Sales	1	12.5
Clerical	1	12.5
Teaching	1	12.5
Total	8	100.0

* Includes occupations in natural sciences, engineering, mathematics, social sciences, religion, arts, recreation.

TABLE C-10: SPOUSE EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME?

	Frequency	%
Full-time	6	75.0
Part-time	2	25.0
Total	8	100.0

TABLE C-11: NUMBER OF PART-TIME HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY SPOUSE

	Frequency	%
30 Hours	1	50.0
Not specified	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0

TABLE C-12: REASON SPOUSE NOT EMPLOYED

	Frequency	%
Senior Citizen	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0

TABLE C-13: CHILDREN AT HOME

	Frequency	%
Yes	7	53.8
No	5	38.5
Not specified	1	7.7
Total	13	100.0

TABLE C-14: NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT HOME

	Frequency	%
1 Child	3	42.9
2 Children	1	14.3
3 Children	2	28.6
4 Children	1	14.3
Total	7	100.1

TABLE C-15: CHILDREN'S AGES

	Frequency	% of Total Children
1 - 5 Years	1	6.7
6 - 10 Years	2	13.3
11 - 15 Years	4	26.7
16 - 21 Years	5	33.3
22+ Years	3	20.0
Total	15*	100.0

* Table C-15 represents multiple responses. The above data is reported for the 7 respondents with children at home.

TABLE C-16: REGULAR DAY CARE

	Frequency	%
No	7	100.0
Total	7	100.0

TABLE C-17: PREVIOUS PLACE OF RESIDENCE

	Frequency	%
Hamilton Mountain	7	53.8
Hamilton - East End	2	15.4
Hamilton - Area not specified	2	15.4
Hamilton - Central	1	7.7
Outside Hamilton-Wentworth Region	1	7.7
Total	13	100.0

TABLE C-18: TYPE OF RESIDENCE AT PREVIOUS LOCATION

	Frequency	%
House	7	53.8
Apartment	2	15.4
Townhouse	3	23.1
Condominium	1	7.7
Total	13	100.0

TABLE C-19: LENGTH OF STAY AT FORMER RESIDENCE

	Frequency	%
Less than 2 years	2	15.4
2 - 5 Years	2	15.4
6 - 10 Years	5	38.5
11 - 15 Years	2	15.4
16+ Years	2	15.4
Total	13	100.1

TABLE C-20: WAS THAT A SHARED ACCOMMODATION?

	Frequency	%
Yes	3	23.1
No	8	61.5
Not specified	2	15.4
Total	13	100.0

TABLE C-21: NUMBER OF TIMES RESPONDENT HAS MOVED SINCE 16 YEARS OLD

	Frequency	%
Less than 5 Times	5	38.5
5 - 9 Times	4	30.8
10 - 14 Times	2	15.4
Several times	1	7.7
Not specified	1	7.7
Total	13	100.1

TABLE C-22: MAIN REASON FOR MOVING IN MOST OF THE CASES

	Frequency	%
Job related	5	38.5
Upgrade housing	2	15.4
More space	2	15.4
Marriage	1	7.7
Numerous reasons	1	7.7
Restless	1	7.7
Not specified	1	7.7
Total	13	100.1

TABLE C-23: WHERE WERE YOU BORN?

	Frequency	%
In Canada	4	30.8
Outside Canada	9	69.2
Total	13	100.0

TABLE C-24: HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN CANADA?

	Frequency	%
10 Years or Less	1	11.1
11 - 20 Years	4	44.4
21 - 30 Years	1	11.1
31 - 40 Years	3	33.3
Total	9	99.9

TABLE C-25: HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN HAMILTON?

	Frequency	%
10 Years or Less	1	7.7
11 - 20 Years	5	38.5
21 - 30 Years	1	7.7
31 - 40 Years	3	23.1
51 Years or More	3	23.1
Total	13	100.1

TABLE C-26: ESTIMATED ANNUAL INCOME FOR 1986

	Frequency	%
Less than $5,000	1	7.7
$5,000 - $9,999	0	0.0
$10,000 - $14,999	1	7.7
$15,000 - $19,999	1	7.7
$20,000 - $24,999	1	7.7
$25,000 - $29,999	1	7.7
$30,000 - $39,999	1	7.7
$40,000 - $49,999	2	15.4
$50,000 or more	1	7.7
Not specified	4	30.8
Total	13	100.1

TABLE C-27: DISTANCE FROM PRIVATE NON-PROFIT HOUSING SITE

	Frequency	%
Within 1 Block	8	61.5
Within 2 Blocks	5	38.5
Total	13	100.0

TABLE C-28: HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT LOCATING THE FOLLOWING IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	In Favour %	Indifferent %	Opposed %	Total %
Legal and Financial Services	8 (61.5)	5 (38.5)	0	13 (100.0)
Drop-In Centers	6 (46.2)	5 (38.5)	2 (15.4)	13 (100.1)
Recreation Services	8 (61.5)	4 (30.8)	1 (7.7)	13 (100.0)
Health Services	9 (69.2)	3 (23.1)	1 (7.7)	13 (100.0)
Day Care Nurseries	7 (53.8)	4 (30.8)	2 (15.4)	13 (100.0)

TABLE C-29: HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT LOCATING THE FOLLOWING SUPPORT SERVICES IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	In Favour	%	Indifferent	%	Opposed	%	Total	%
Legal Aid Clinics	9	(69.2)	2	(15.4)	2	(15.4)	13	(100.0)
An Accountant's Office	8	(61.5)	4	(30.8)	1	(7.7)	13	(100.0)
A Lawyer's Office	9	(69.2)	4	(30.8)	0		13	(100.0)
Youth Legal Services	10	(76.9)	2	(15.4)	1	(7.7)	13	(100.0)
Mental Health Drop-In Centers	6	(46.2)	3	(23.1)	4	(30.8)	13	(100.1)
Seniors Drop-In Centers	9	(69.2)	2	(15.4)	2	(15.4)	13	(100.0)
Youth Drop-In Centers	8	(61.5)	2	(15.4)	3	(23.1)	13	(100.0)
Centers for the Homeless	7	(53.8)	4	(30.8)	2	(15.4)	13	(100.0)
Community Recreation Center	9	(69.2)	2	(15.4)	2	(15.4)	13	(100.0)
Youth Recreation Services	9	(69.2)	2	(15.4)	2	(15.4)	13	(100.0)
Seniors Fitness Programs	9	(69.2)	3	(23.1)	1	(7.7)	13	(100.0)
Children's Day Care Programs	7	(53.8)	3	(23.1)	3	(23.1)	13	(100.0)
A Doctor's Office	9	(69.2)	4	(30.8)	0		13	(100.0)
A Public Health Clinic	10	(76.9)	2	(15.4)	1	(7.7)	13	(100.0)
A Dentist's Office	8	(61.5)	4	(30.8)	1	(7.7)	13	(100.0)
A Geriatric Health Centre	9	(69.2)	3	(23.1)	1	(7.7)	13	(100.0)

TABLE C-30: ANY SERVICES YOU WOULD PREFER IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Yes	7	53.8
No	6	46.2
Total	13	100.0

TABLE C-31: TYPES OF SERVICES PREFERRED IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

	Frequency	%
Services for Elderly	2	28.5
Community Center	1	14.3
Day Care Centers	1	14.3
Anything quiet	1	14.3
Public Health Centers	1	14.3
Drop-In Centers	1	14.3
Total	7	100.0

TABLE C-32: ANY SERVICES YOU WOULD OPPOSE TO HAVING IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
No	7	53.8
Yes	6	46.2
Total	13	100.0

TABLE C-33: TYPES OF SERVICES OPPOSED TO HAVING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

	Frequency	%
Non-Profit Housing	1	16.7
Home for Juvenile Delinquents	1	16.7
Drop-In Centers	1	16.7
Services Funded by Government	1	16.7
Legal Services	1	16.7
Day Care Centers	1	16.7
Total	6	100.2

TABLE C-34: ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY NON-PROFIT HOUSING IN HAMILTON?

	Frequency	%
Yes	11	84.6
No	1	7.7
Not specified	1	7.7
Total	13	100.0

TABLE C-35: WHERE THESE SITES ARE LOCATED

	Frequency	%
Caledon Avenue	4	36.4
Limeridge Road	3	27.3
Stonechurch Road	1	9.1
Wentworth St. S.	1	9.1
Congress Court	1	9.1
Downtown Core	1	9.1
Total	11	100.1

TABLE C-36: ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY NON-PROFIT HOUSING IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Yes	7*	53.8
No	5	38.5
No response	1	7.7
Total	13	100.1

* All 7 respondents stated the Caledon Avenue site.

TABLE C-37: DO YOU KNOW THE BUILDER OF SITE?

	Frequency	%
No	6	85.7
Yes	1*	14.3
Total	7	100.0

* The respondent stated Victoria Park Homes.

TABLE C-38: DO YOU KNOW WHO MANAGES THE SITE?

	Frequency	%
Yes	1*	14.3
No	6	85.7
Total	7	100.0

* The respondent indicated Victoria Park Homes.

TABLE C-39: WHAT EFFECTS DO YOU THINK NON-PROFIT HOUSING WOULD HAVE/HAS HAD ON THE NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Decrease in property values	4	30.8
No effects	2	15.4
Rundown neighbourhood	2	15.4
Children at non-profit housing site are troublemakers	1	7.7
Increased social development	1	7.7
Increased crime rate	1	7.7
Don't know	1	7.7
Not specified	1	7.7
Total	13	100.1

TABLE C-40: OPINIONS ABOUT NON-PROFIT HOUSING

	Strongly Agree %	Agree %	Neutral %	Disagree %	Strongly Disagree %	Total %
1. Non-profit housing is a good way to help others find affordable housing.	0	11 (84.6)	2 (15.4)	0	0	13 (100.0)
2. Increased government spending to build non-profit housing is a waste of tax dollars.	1 (7.7)	2 (15.4)	3 (23.1)	7 (53.8)	0	13 (100.0)
3. Neighbourhood residents have nothing to fear from people who live in non-profit housing.	0	6 (46.2)	2 (15.4)	5 (38.5)	0	13 (100.1)
4. All non-profit housing should be built in one specified area of the city rather than spread throughout the city.	2 (15.4)	1 (7.7)	3 (23.1)	5 (38.5)	2 (15.4)	13 (100.1)
5. We need to adopt a far more tolerant attitude toward those people who are receiving financial assistance to find affordable housing.	1 (7.7)	5 (38.5)	5 (38.5)	2 (15.4)	0	13 (100.1)

Continued ...

TABLE C-40 (cont'd)

	Strongly Agree	%	Agree	%	Neutral	%	Disagree	%	Strongly Disagree	%	Total	%
6. It is frightening to think of residents of non-profit housing living in this area.	0		1	(7.7)	1	(7.7)	11	(84.6)	0		13	(100.0)
7. Residents should accept the location of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood to serve the needs of the local community.	1	(7.7)	7	(53.8)	2	(15.4)	3	(23.1)	0		13	(100.0)
8. I would not want to live next door to someone who lives in non-profit housing.	0		3	(23.1)	4	(30.8)	6	(46.2)	0		13	(100.1)
9. People who live in non-profit housing should not be treated as outcasts of society.	1	(7.7)	9	(69.2)	1	(7.7)	1	(7.7)	1	(7.7)	13	(100.0)
10. People who live in non-profit housing may be a bad influence on our children.	0		1	(7.7)	6	(46.2)	6	(46.2)	0		13	(100.1)

TABLE C-41: WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING AFFECT TRAFFIC?

	Frequency	%
Increase	7	53.8
Remain the same	5	38.5
Don't know	1	7.7
Total	13	100.0

TABLE C-42: WHY WOULD YOU SAY THAT TRAFFIC WOULD BE AFFECTED OR STAY THE SAME?

	Frequency	%
*Increased population density	7	58.3
Would remain the same	4	33.3
Remain the same - already a lot of traffic	1	8.3
Total	12	99.9

*Reason given why non-profit housing would increase traffic.

TABLE C-43: WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING AFFECT PARKING SPACE AVAILABLE FOR YOU AND YOUR NEIGHBOURS?

	Frequency	%
Yes	6	46.2
No	6	46.2
No response	1	7.7
Total	13	100.1

TABLE C-44: WHAT KIND OF EFFECT WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING HAVE ON PARKING?

	Frequency	%
More people with cars living in neighbourhood	3	50.0
Non-profit housing residents would park on street	1	16.7
Non-profit housing sites generally do not supply enough parking	1	16.7
Streets are too narrow for parking	1	16.7
Total	6	100.1

TABLE C-45: WOULD THE EFFECT BE THE SAME IF NON-PROFIT SITE HAD ITS OWN PARKING?

	Frequency	%
No	5	83.3
Yes	1*	16.7
Total	6	100.0

* The one respondent felt that the residents of the non-profit site as well as their guests would still park on the street.

TABLE C-46: WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING AFFECT PROPERTY VALUES INSIDE NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Yes	12*	92.3
Not specified	1	7.7
Total	13	100.0

* All 12 respondents felt that the location of non-profit housing would decrease property values inside the neighbourhood.

TABLE C-47: WOULD THE LOCATION OF NON-PROFIT HOUSING AFFECT NOISE LEVELS IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Yes	7	53.8
No	4	30.8
Depends	1	7.7
Not specified	1	7.7
Total	13	100.0

TABLE C-48: IN WHAT WAY WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING AFFECT NOISE LEVELS?

	Frequency	%
Noisier	3	42.9
Noisier - More children create more noise	2	28.6
Non-profit housing residents tend to party often	1	14.3
Noisier - loud music from the site	1	14.3
Total	7	100.1

TABLE C-49: WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING DETRACT OR ENHANCE THE APPEARANCE OF YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Detract	8	61.5
Depends	3	23.1
No response	1	7.7
Stay the same	1	7.7
Total	13	100.0

TABLE C-50: IN WHAT WAY WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING DETRACT OR ENHANCE THE APPEARANCE OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Depends on whether site is properly maintained	3	27.3
Detract		
Site not maintained/rundown	2	18.2
Neighbourhood look too crowded	2	18.2
Non-profit units look cheap	2	18.2
Units generally 'ugly' design	1	9.1
If non-profit housing is not single houses, look out of place	1	9.1
Total	11	100.1

TABLE C-51: WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING ENCOURAGE OR DISCOURAGE PEOPLE FROM MOVING INTO YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Discourage	6	46.2
Don't know	5	38.5
Depends	2	15.4
Total	13	100.1

TABLE C-52: REASONS WHY NON-PROFIT HOUSING WOULD DISCOURAGE OTHERS FROM MOVING INTO YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD

	Frequency	%
Appearance of non-profit housing unappealing	3	50.0
Negative attitudes about social housing	2	33.3
Neighbour already moved away because non-profit housing site located nearby	1	16.7
Total	6	100.0

TABLE C-53: RATE THE DESIRABILITY OF LOCATING NON-PROFIT HOUSING WITHIN THE FOLLOWING DISTANCES FROM YOUR HOME

	Least Desirable 1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	10 Most Desirable		Indifferent		Total	
	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%	fre	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%
Within 7 - 12 Blocks	0		0		1	(7.7)	2	(15.4)	1	(7.7)	1	(7.7)	0		4	(30.8)	0	2	(15.4)	2	(15.4)	13	(100.1)
Within 2 - 6 Blocks	1	(7.7)	0		1	(7.7)	4	(30.8)	2	(15.4)	1	(7.7)	0		1	(7.7)	0	1	(7.7)	2	(15.4)	13	(100.1)
Within 1 Block	7	(53.8)	0		0		0		2	(15.4)	0		0		1	(7.7)	0	1	(7.7)	2	(15.4)	13	(100.0)

TABLE C-54: IN GENERAL, WOULD YOU SUPPORT OR OPPOSE THE LOCATION OF NON-PROFIT HOUSING IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Oppose	7	53.8
Support	5	38.5
Indifferent	1	7.7
Total	13	100.1

TABLE C-55: REASONS WHY YOU WOULD SUPPORT OR OPPOSE NON-PROFIT HOUSING

	Frequency	%
Support		
Assist needy	4	33.3
Single women with low incomes need housing	1	8.3
Oppose		
Decrease property value	3	25.0
Non-profit housing residents are troublemakers	1	8.3
Neighbourhood would look rundown	1	8.3
Non-profit housing requires increased tax dollars	1	8.3
Non-profits not well organized	1	8.3
Total	12	99.8

TABLE C-56: DESCRIBE IMAGE HELD BY SOCIETY OF RESIDENTS OF NON-PROFIT HOUSING

	Frequency	%
Don't know	3	23.1
Negative image	3	23.1
Lower class	2	15.4
Looked down on non-profit residents	1	7.7
On welfare	1	7.7
Discriminatory	1	7.7
Loud	1	7.7
Not specified	1	7.7
Total	13	100.1

TABLE C-57: DO YOUR OWN IDEAS DIFFER FROM SOCIETY'S VIEW?

	Frequency	%
Yes	5	55.6
No	3	33.3
Don't know	1	11.1
Total	9	100.0

TABLE C-58: IN WHAT WAY DO YOUR OWN IDEAS DIFFER?

	Frequency	%
I judge people individually	2	40.0
Most are justified	1	20.0
Not as negative as society's view	1	20.0
Not against people in non-profit housing	1	20.0
Total	5	100.0

TABLE C-59: HAVE YOU EVER MET A RESIDENT OF NON-PROFIT HOUSING?

	Frequency	%
Yes	10	76.9
No	2	15.4
Not specified	1	7.7
Total	13	100.0

TABLE C-60: DID THEY FIT ANY OF THE PREVIOUS DESCRIPTIONS?

	Frequency	%
Yes	4	40.0
No previous descriptions	3	30.0
Yes - Fit positive image	1	10.0
Some fit, some did not	1	10.0
Don't know	1	10.0
Total	10	100.0

TABLE C-61: WOULD NON-PROFIT RESIDENTS FIT INTO YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Yes	2	33.3
Some would fit, some would not	2	33.3
No	1	16.7
Not specified	1	16.7
Total	6	100.0

TABLE C-62: WHY WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING RESIDENTS FIT OR NOT FIT INTO YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
*Non-profit residents are 'like everybody else'	2	66.7
**Non-profit residents are low income and noisy	1	33.3
Total	3	100.0

* Reason given why non-profit residents would fit into the neighbourhood.
** Reason given why non-profit residents would not fit into the neighbourhood.

TABLE C-63: WOULD YOUR NEIGHBOURS ACCEPT OR REJECT NON-PROFIT HOUSING RESIDENTS?

	Frequency	%
Reject	4	66.7
Indifferent	1	16.7
Not specified	1	16.7
Total	6	100.1

TABLE C-64: REASONS GIVEN WHY NEIGHBOURS WOULD REJECT NON-PROFIT HOUSING RESIDENTS

	Frequency	%
Older people in neighbourhood tend to be 'fussy'/judgemental	2	50.0
Society has a negative image of non-profit housing residents	1	25.0
Non-profit housing residents have low incomes and are noisy	1	25.0
Total	4	100.0

TABLE C-65: WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF NON-PROFIT HOUSING WAS PLANNED FOR YOUR AREA?

	Frequency	%
Get more information on the proposed non-profit site	2	33.3
Do nothing	1	16.7
Wait and see	1	16.7
Would move	1	16.7
Not specified	1	16.7
Total	6	100.1

TABLE C-66: IS THE NON-PROFIT HOUSING IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD WELL BUILT?

	Frequency	%
Yes	5	71.4
No	2*	28.6
Total	7	100.0

* Both respondents indicated that the non-profit housing was 'unappealing'.

TABLE C-67: DOES THE BUILDING TYPE FIT INTO THE NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Yes	5	71.4
No	2*	28.6
Total	7	100.0

* The two respondents stated that the neighbourhood is composed of predominately single houses and townhouses do not fit into the neighbourhood.

TABLE C-68: HAVE YOUR NEIGHBOURS COME TO ACCEPT THE RESIDENTS OF NON-PROFIT HOUSING?

	Frequency	%
Accept	4	57.1
Reject	2	28.6
Don't know	1	14.3
Total	7	100.0

TABLE C-69: REASONS GIVEN FOR ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF NON-PROFIT HOUISNG RESIDENTS

	Frequency	%
Accept		
Have had no previous problems with residents	4	66.7
Reject		
Other neighbours said that they reject non-profit residents	1	16.7
Want to move out of neighbourhood	1	16.7
Total	6	100.1

TABLE C-70: ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY CHANGES IN YOUR ATTITUDE SINCE THE NON-PROFIT HOUSING WAS BUILT?

	Frequency	%
No	6	85.7
Yes	1*	14.3
Total	7	100.0

* The respondent described the attitude change as a positive one.

TABLE C-71: ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY CHANGES IN FAMILY MEMBERS' ATTITUDES?

	Frequency	%
No	6	85.7
Don't know	1	14.3
Total	7	100.0

TABLE C-72: HOW DO YOU FEEL KNOWING THAT NON-PROFIT HOUSING HAS BEEN BUILT IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
It doesn't bother me	3	42.9
Cannot change reality	1	14.3
Needy people have to live somewhere	1	14.3
Not very good, we were here first	1	14.3
Don't know	1	14.3
Total	7	100.1

TABLE C-73: WOULD YOUR FEELINGS BE ANY DIFFERENT IF NON-PROFIT HOUSING WAS BUILT BY GOVERNMENT OR PRIVATE SECTOR?

	Frequency	%
Yes	6	46.2
No	6	46.2
Don't know	1	7.7
Total	13	100.1

TABLE C-74: REASONS GIVEN FOR THE PREFERENCE

	Frequency	%
Better built by government	4	66.7
Prefer private sector	1	16.7
Prefer private - no increase in taxes	1	16.7
Total	6	100.1

vii) Suggestions About How Non-Profit Housing Could Be Best Fitted Into Residential Neighbourhoods

1. The non-profit sites must be maintained.
2. Build a smaller number of units per site.
3. The appearance of non-profit housing complex must be enhanced.
4. Units should be monitored to ensure that residents are looking after their units.
5. Non-profit units should be integrated throughout the city.
6. Locate the non-profit units elsewhere/outside this neighbourhood.

viii) Solutions/Suggestions to the Problem of Affordable Housing in Hamilton

1. Welfare benefits should be increased.
2. Increased government spending to build more non-profit units.
3. More affordable day care for single mothers in order that they can work outside the home.

ix) General Comments

1. Society must be educated and made more aware of the housing crisis in Hamilton.
2. I support non-profit housing. It is badly needed.
3. There is enough non-profit housing in the Hamilton area.
4. It is disgraceful that a wealthy community like Hamilton has this problem of affordable housing.

APPENDIX D - CONTROL GROUP NEIGHBOURS

i) Letter Introducing Study

ii) Follow-up Letter

iii) Questionnaire

iv) Thank You Letter

v) Findings

vi) Tables

vii) Suggestions About How Non-Profit Housing Could Be Best Fitted Into Residential Neighbourhoods

viii) Solutions/Suggestions to the Problem of Affordable Housing in Hamilton

ix) General Comments

The Social Planning & Research Council of Hamilton and District
155 James St. S., 6th Floor, Hamilton, Ontario L8P 3A4 Telephone: 522-1148

i) Letter Introducing Study

Dear Control Group:

The Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District has been hired by the City of Hamilton to examine community attitudes to locating social support systems in neighbourhoods on the Mountain.

As a result, we have drawn a random sample of residents living on the Mountain as potential participants in a telephone interview and your name has been chosen. Your input on this subject matter will be quite helpful to us, and it will give you the opportunity to express your views and opinions.

Within the next three weeks, one of our research assistants will contact you by telephone and at that time you will be asked to arrange for a convenient time to participate in the twenty minute telephone interview. As stated earlier, your views and opinions on the location of social support systems in neighbourhoods would be gladly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Research Coordinator,
Social Housing Impact Study

The Social Planning & Research Council of Hamilton and District
155 James St. S., 6th Floor, Hamilton, Ontario L8P 3A4 Telephone: 522-1148

ii) Follow-Up Letter

Dear Control Group:

We have previously sent you a letter informing you that the Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District is currently conducting a study about community attitudes to locating social support systems in neighbourhoods on the Mountain.

Presently we are contacting several people in your neighbourhood by telephone in order to schedule telephone interviews. Since your telephoone number is unpublished, we are unable to make contact with you.

We do not wish to intrude upon your privacy so if you are at all interested in participating, please feel free to contact me at 522-1148.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Research Coordinator,
Social Housing Impact Study

SOCIAL HOUSING IMPACT STUDY: CONTROL GROUP QUESTIONNAIRE

INTERVIEW TIME: _____

1. We are interested in your opinion about locating community support services in your neighbourhood. How do you feel about placing...

   a) Legal and financial services in your area? Are you . . .
   ____ In favour (3)
   ____ Indifferent (4)
   ____ Opposed (5)
   ____ Don't Know (10)

   b) Drop-in Centres? Are you . . .
   ____ In favour (3)
   ____ Indifferent (4)
   ____ Opposed (5)
   ____ Don't Know (10)

   c) Recreation Services? Are you . . .
   ____ In favour (3)
   ____ Indifferent (4)
   ____ Opposed (5)
   ____ Don't Know (10)

   d) Health Centres? Are you . . .
   ____ In favour (3)
   ____ Indifferent (4)
   ____ Opposed (5)
   ____ Don't Know (10)

   e) Day care nurseries? Are you . . .
   ____ In favour (3)
   ____ Indifferent (4)
   ____ Opposed (5)
   ____ Don't Know (10)

2. Now that we know how you feel about locating some community support services in your neighbourhood, we would like to know your opinion about locating specific community support services in your neighbourhood.

	Are you			
How do you feel about . . .	In Favour	Indifferent	Opposed	Don't Know
a. Legal aid clinics	3	4	5	10
An accountant's office	3	4	5	10
A lawyer's office	3	4	5	10
Youth legal services	3	4	5	10
b. Mental health drop-in centers	3	4	5	10
Seniors drop-in centers	3	4	5	10
Youth drop-in centers	3	4	5	10
Centers for the homeless	3	4	5	10

How do you feel about . . .	Are you: In Favour	Indifferent	Opposed	Don't Know
c. A community recreation center	3	4	5	10
Youth recreation services	3	4	5	10
Seniors fitness programs	3	4	5	10
Children's day care centers	3	4	5	10
d. A doctor's office	3	4	5	10
A public health clinic	3	4	5	10
A dentist's office	3	4	5	10
A geriatric health center	3	4	5	10

3. a) Assuming land is available, are there any particular community support services you would prefer having located in this neighbourhood?
   ____ No (If no, go to Question 4a)
   ____ Yes

   b) What types of services would those be? _____
   _____
   _____

4. a) Are there any particular community support services you are opposed to having located in this neighbourhood?
   ____ No (If no, go to Question 5)
   ____ Yes

   b) (If Yes) What types of community services are these? _____
   _____
   _____

5. People often have a general view of the type of housing they would prefer to be built in their neighbourhood. Could you please tell me whether you would be in favour, opposed, or are indifferent to the construction of the following building types in your neighbourhood.

How do you feel about . . .	Are you: In Favour	Indifferent	Opposed	Don't Know
1. single houses	3	4	5	6
2. duplexes	3	4	5	6
3. low rise apartment building (less than 5 storeys)	3	4	5	6
4. high rise apartment building (5 or more storeys)	3	4	5	6
5. townhouses	3	4	5	6
6. condominiums	3	4	5	6

6. a) We are especially interested in your feelings about non-profit housing and the next few questions relate to this issue. (Non-profit housing refers to any site either built by the government or the private sector specifically designed to meet the needs of people who have lower than average incomes. This often includes subsidized units or the offering of lower-than-market-value rents.) Are you aware of any non-profit housing in the Hamilton area?

____ No (If no, go to Question 7a)
____ Yes

b) Can you tell me where any of these non-profit sites are? _____
_____
_____

7. a) Do you think that locating non-profit housing in your area would greatly increase or decrease traffic on residential streets?

____ Increase (3)
____ Decrease (4)
____ Remain the Same (5)
____ Don't Know (10)

b) Why would you say that?_____
_____
_____

8. a) Would the location of non-profit housing in your area have any effect on the parking space available for you and your neighbours' cars?

____ No (If no, go to Question 9a)
____ Yes

b) In what way? _____
_____

c) Would your answer be the same if the non-profit housing had its own parking facilities?

____ No
____ Yes

d) Why or Why not? _____
_____

9. a) Do you think that the location of non-profit housing would have any effect on property values inside the neighbourhood?

____ No (If no, go to Question 10a)
____ Yes

b) What kind of effect would that be? _____
_____

10. a) Would the location of non-profit housing in your area affect noise levels in any way?

____ No (If no, go to Question 11a)
____ Yes

b) In what way?_____
_____

11. a) Do you think that the addition of non-profit housing would enhance or detract the visual appearance of your neighbourhood?

____ enhance
____ detract
____ stay the same

b) In what way? _____
_____

12. a) In your opinion, would the location of non-profit housing in your area encourage or discourage people from moving here ?

____ Encourage (3)
____ Discourage (4)
____ Don't Know (10) (If Don't Know, go to Question 13a)

b) Why would you say that? _____
_____

13. a) On the whole, do you think that non-profit housing would improve or detract from your general neighbourhood image?

____ Improve (3)
____ Detract (4)
____ Depends on site (5)
____ Don't know (10) (If Don't Know, go to Question 14a)

b) Why would you say that? _____
_____

14. On a scale of one to ten with one being least desirable and ten being most desirable, how would you rate the desirability of locating non-profit housing. . . from your home?

a) Within 7-12 blocks ____ I) indifferent ____
b) Within 2-6 blocks ____
c) Within 1 block ____

15. a) Would you say that, in general, you would support or oppose the location of non-profit housing in your neighbourhood?

---- Support (3)
---- Oppose (4)
---- Indifferent (5) (If Indifferent, go to Question 16a)
---- Don't Know (10) (If Don't Know, go to Question 16a)

b) What would you identify as the main reason that you would support/ oppose the location of non-profit housing in your area? _____
_____
_____

16. a) How would you describe the general image that you think is held by society of residents of non-profit housing?_____
_____
_____

b) Do your own images or ideas about residents of non-profit housing differ in any way?

---- No (If no, go to Question 16d)
---- Yes

c) In what way do they differ?_____
_____

d) Have you ever met anyone who lives or has lived in non-profit housing?

---- No (If no, go to Question 17)
---- Yes

e) Did they fit any of the descriptions you have given above? _____
_____
_____

17. The following statements express various opinons about non-profit housing and the people who live in that type of housing. Please tell me if you strongly agree (SA), agree (A), are neutral (N), disagree (D), or strongly disagree (SD) with the statement.

	S.A.	A.	N.	D.	S.D.
a. Non-profit housing is a good way to help others find affordable housing.	3	4	5	6	8
b. Increased government spending to build non-profit housing is a waste of tax dollars.	3	4	5	6	8
c. Neighbourhood residents have nothing to fear from people who live in non-profit housing.	3	4	5	6	8

	S.A.	A.	N.	D.	S.D.
d. All non-profit housing should be built in one specified area of the city rather than spread throughout the city.	3	4	5	6	8
e. We need to adopt a far more tolerant attitude toward those people who are receiving financial assistance to find affordable housing.	3	4	5	6	8
f. It is frightening to think of residents of non-profit housing living in this area.	3	4	5	6	8
g. Residents should accept the location of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood to serve the needs of the local community.	3	4	5	6	8
h. I would not want to live next door to someone who lives in non-profit housing.	3	4	5	6	8
i. People who live in non-profit housing should not be treated as outcasts of society.	3	4	5	6	8
j. People who live in non-profit housing may be a bad influence on our children.	3	4	5	6	8

18. Sometimes people's views about non-profit housing are dependent on the way it is built in their neighbourhood. Would you be in favour, indifferent or opposed to the location of the following types of non-profit housing in your neighbourhood?

	Are you			
How do you feel about . . .	In Favour	Indifferent	Opposed	Don't Know
1. single house non-profit units	3	4	5	6
2. duplexes as non-profit units	3	4	5	6
3. row townhouses as non-profit units	3	4	5	6
4. stacked townhouses as non-profit units	3	4	5	6
5. low rise apartments as non-profit units (less than 5 storeys)	3	4	5	6
6. high rise apartments as non-profit units (more than 5 storeys)	3	4	5	6

19. In general, do you have any suggestions about how non-profit housing could be best fitted into residential neighbourhoods? _____
_____
_____
_____
_____

20. a) Would your feelings about non-profit housing be any different if it was built by the government or the private sector?

____ No
____ Yes
____ Don't Know (If Don't Know, go to Question 21)

b) Why or Why not? _____
_____
_____

21. There seems to be a problem in the Hamilton area surrounding the issue of affordable housing for low income people. Non-profit housing has been put forth as one solution to the problem. What would you identify as another solution to the problem of affordable housing? _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

22. Are there any other comments you would like to make about non-profit housing? _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

E. Demographic Section

1. Sex: (DON'T ASK)
____ Male (3)
____ Female (4)

2. In what year were you born? _____ (DON'T ASK)

____ 15 - 20 (3)
____ 21 - 25 (4)
____ 26 - 30 (5)
____ 31 - 35 (6)
____ 36 - 40 (8)
____ 41 - 45 (9)
____ 46 - 50 (11)
____ 51 - 60 (12)
____ 61 - 65 (13)

3. What is your current marital status?

(ASK)

---- Never Married (4)
---- Widowed (5)
---- Remarried (6)
---- Separated (8)
---- Divorced (11)
---- Married (12) (include living together)

4. What was the last grade or level of schooling you completed?

---- No formal schooling (3)
---- Some elementary school (4)
---- Completed elementary school (5)
---- Some secondary school (6)
---- Completed secondary school (8)
---- Some college (11)
---- Completed college (12)
---- Some university (13)
---- Completed university (14)
undergraduate degree ____
graduate degree ____

5. a) Which of the following categories best apply to you?

---- Full-time homemaker (3) (Go to Question 6a)
---- Full-time worker (4)
---- Part-time worker (5)

b) What type of work do you do?_____
_____

c) How many hours a week does that involve? _____

6. a) (IF MARRIED [include living together]) Is your spouse currently employed?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 7a)

b) What kind of work does your spouse do?_____
_____

c) Is that full or part-time?

---- Full-time (3)
---- Part-time (4)

d) How many hours a week does that involve? _____

7. a) Are there any children living in the home now?

Yes ____
No ____ (If no, go to Question 8a)

b) How many are living with you?_____

c) What are their ages? (Specify years or months)

Child 1 ____	Child 4 ____	Child 7 ____
Child 2 ____	Child 5 ____	
Child 3 ____	Child 6 ____	

8. a) About how many times would you say you have moved since you were 16?

---

b) What would you say was the main reason for moving in most of those cases? _____

---

9. a) Where were you born?

____ Canada (3) (Go to Question 9c)
____ Other, specify (7) _____

b) How long have you lived in Canada? _____

c) How long have you lived in the Hamilton area? _____

10. a) Would you say that your estimated income for 1986 would be . . . (Respondent only)

(DON'T ASK)

____ (5000 (3)
____ 5,000 - 9,000 (4)
____ 10,000 - 14,999 (5)
____ 15,000 - 19,999 (6)
____ 20,000 - 24,999 (8)
____ 25,000 - 29,999 (11)
____ 30,000 - 39,999 (12)
____ 40,000 - 49,999 (13)
____ 50,000 or more (14)

TIME INTERVIEW COMPLETED: _____

The Social Planning
& Research Council of Hamilton and District
155 James St. S., 6th Floor, Hamilton, Ontario L8P 3A4 Telephone: 522-1148

iv) Thank You Letter

Dear Control Group:

Thank you for taking the time to speak to me about community social support systems and non-profit housing.

Your views and opinions will help us gain a better understanding about how people in your area feel about non-profit housing.

If you have any questions about your interview, please feel free to contact me at 522-1148.

Sincerely,

Research Assistant,
Social Housing Impact Study

v) Findings

a) Demographics

Of the 30 respondents, 17 (56.7%) were female and 13 (43.3%) were male (Table D-1). The greatest proportion of the respondents (8, 26.7%) were between 36 to 40 years of age, followed by seven (23.3%) respondents between 51 to 60 years of age and six (20.0%) respondents between 31 to 35 years of age (Table D-2). All thirty (100.0%) of the respondents were married (Table D-3).

The last level of schooling completed by respondents ranged from some secondary school to the completion of a university undergraduate degree. One-half of the respondents reported the completion of secondary school as their last completed level of schooling (Table D-4).

Of the 30 respondents, 22 (73.3%) reported that they were employed outside of the home. Over one-half of these respondents (17, 77.3%) were full-time workers, four (18.2%) were part-time workers and one (4.5%) respondent was a temporary employee. Of those respondents not employed outside the home, one (12.5%) was retired, and the remaining seven (87.5%) respondents were full-time homemakers (Table D-5).

A wide variety of occupations were reported by respondents employed outside the home. Over one-third (8, 36.4%) of these respondents held processing and related occupations, followed by three (13.6%) respondents employed in sales (Table D-6).

The number of hours worked per week by the respondents ranged from less than 15 to over 40 hours per week, with the greatest number of respondents (12, 54.5%) working between 30 to 40 hours per week (Table D-7).

A large number of the respondents (20, 80.0%) reported that their spouses worked full-time, while five (20.0%) spouses worked part-time (Table D-10). Six (24.0%) spouses occupied processing and related positions while five (20.0%) spouses occupied clerical positions (Table D-9). Sixteen (64.0%) of the spouses worked between 30 to 40 hours per week (Table D-11).

Twenty-five (83.3%) of the respondents had children living at home (Table D-12). Ten (40.0%) respondents had one child, 11 (44.0%) had two children and four (16.0%) respondents had three children (Table D-13). The children ranged in age from less than one year to 22 years of age and older. Of the 44 children reported by the respondents, 14 (31.8%) were between six to ten years of age, and 11 (25.0%) were between one to five years of age (Table D-14).

One-half (15, 50.0%) of the respondents had moved less than five times since they were 16 years old. Eleven (33.3%) of the respondents moved between five to nine times, while the remaining four (13.3%) moved ten times or more since they were sixteen years of age (Table D-15). The two most frequented reasons for these moves were to upgrade housing (11, 36.7%) and due to employment circumstances (4, 13.3%) (Table D-16).

Of the 30 respondents, 22 (73.3%) were born in Canada. For the remaining eight (26.7%) respondents born outside the country, three (37.5%) had lived in Canada between 11 to 20 years (Table D-17 and D-18). The number of years in the Hamilton area for all respondents ranged from ten years or less to over fifty years, with nine (30.0%) respondents having lived in the City for between 31 to 40 years and another seven (23.3%) having lived in the area for over 40 years (Table D-19).

The 1986 estimated incomes of the 30 respondents ranged from less than $5,000 to $50,000 plus. The most frequented response, $30,000 to $39,000 was reported by six (20.0%) respondents. Another six (20.0%) respondents were reluctant to divulge this information (Table D-20).

b) Perspectives on Community Support Services

Overall, a large proportion of the respondents were in favour of locating various community support services in their neighbourhood (Table D-21). When asked about locating specific community support services in their neighbourhood, at least one-half of the respondents were in favour of each of the services listed with one exception, mental health drop-in centres. Thirteen (43.4%) of the respondents were in favour of placing a mental health drop-in centre in their neighbourhood, twelve (40.0%) respondents were indifferent and five (16.7%) were opposed to its location (Table D-22).

Twenty-two (73.3%) of the respondents indicated that there are, in fact, particular community support services that they would prefer having located in their neighbourhood (Table D-23). A family recreation centre was preferred by

14 (63.6%) of these respondents and services for youths accounted for another 18 percent (Table D-24).

One-third of the respondents stated that they were opposed to the location of particular community support services in their neighbourhood (Table D-25). Mental health centre and public health clinic were each cited by three (30.0%) of these respondents (Table D-26).

c) Perspectives on Building Types

All of the respondents were in favour of the construction of single houses in their neighbourhood and 21 (70.0%) favoured duplexes. However, over one-half of the respondents were opposed to the construction of a low rise apartment building, a high rise apartment building, townhouses and condominiums in their neighbourhood (Table D-27).

d) Perspectives on Non-Profit Housing

Twenty-three (76.7%) of the respondents were aware of non-profit housing sites in the Hamilton area (Table D-28). Six (26.1%) respondents were aware of non-profit housing sites on Stonechurch Road while five (21.7%) were aware of sites on Limeridge Road (Table D-29).

Two-thirds of the respondents felt that the location of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood would increase traffic on residential streets. According to 17 (85.0%) of these respondents, the increased traffic would result from an increased population density in the neighbourhood (Tables D-30 and D-31).

One-half of the respondents indicated that the location of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood would affect the parking space available for them and their neighbours. Twelve (80.0%) of these respondents argued that there would be more people with cars living in the area and as a result neighbourhood residents would be forced to compete for parking spaces (Tables D-32 and D-33).

Eight (57.1%) respondents would still be concerned about available parking space even if the non-profit housing site had its own parking facilities (Table D-34). All of these respondents indicated that visitors to the non-profit housing site would still park on the street (Table D-35).

When asked whether or not non-profit housing would have any effect on property values inside the neighbourhood, 23 (76.7%) of the respondents said 'yes'. The effect cited by a large majority of respondents (91.3%) was that the addition of non-profit housing would decrease property values within the neighbourhood. Another respondent noted that property values would decrease unless the non-profit housing was sporadic (Table D-36 and D-37).

One-half of the respondents indicated that the addition of non-profit housing would increase noise levels in the neighbourhood. Three (20.0%) of these respondents felt that increased noise levels would be due to an increase in the number of children that would be living in the neighbourhood, while two (13.3%) indicated that an increase in traffic would be primarily responsible for the noiser neighbourhood (Tables D-38 and D-39).

A large number of respondents (18, 60.0%) stated that the addition of non-profit housing would detract from the visual appearance of their neighbourhood (Table D-40), with eleven (61.1%) of them specifying that the residents would not look after/maintain their units. Three respondents said that it would depend on whether the non-profit housing site was maintained (Table D-41).

Sixteen (53.3%) respondents felt that the location of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood would discourage others from moving there (Table D-42). Six (37.5%) of these respondents said that the non-profit unit would not be maintained by the residents and consequently people would be discouraged from moving into the neighbourhood. Other discouraging factors noted were that the neighbourhood would look 'low class', would look too crowded and people would be more selective about the area they would be moving into given current housing prices (Table D-43).

Seventeen (56.7%) respondents felt that the addition of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood would detract from their general neighbourhood image (Table D-44). Over one-third of these respondents (35.3%) expressed concern that the non-profit housing site would become 'run down' (Table D-45). However, four (13.3%) respondents felt that their neighbourhood image would not change, and eight (26.7%) respondents commented that whether or not the neighbourhood image would change would depend on the non-profit housing site. Specifically, six (75.0%) respondents noted that it would depend on whether the site was properly maintained, while others said it would depend on the

type of people living in the complex (12.5%), or the design of the non-profit housing (12.5%) (Table D-45).

When asked to rate the desirability on a scale of one to ten (with one being least desirable and ten being most desirable) of locating non-profit housing within seven to 12 blocks from their home, over one-half (56.7%) of the respondents felt that this distance was somewhat desirable, giving a rating between four to seven (Table D-46).

However, when asked about the desirability of placing non-profit housing less than seven blocks from their homes, the majority of respondents viewed this location as undesirable. Nineteen respondents (63.3%) gave a rating between one to three to the location of non-profit housing within two to six blocks while 25 (83.3%) gave this same rating to the location within one block from their home (Table D-46).

In general, most of the respondents (20, 66.7%) would oppose the location of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood. However, a small proportion (4, 13.3%) would support it, and one respondent (3.3%) said it would depend on the number of units in the complex. The remaining five (16.7%) respondents were indifferent or unsure (Table D-47).

A number of different reasons for opposing the location of non-profit housing in the area were offered by the respondents. Four (20.0%) of these respondents said that the neighbourhood would look too crowded, while three

(15.0%) respondents were concerned that the value of their property would decrease. Another three (15.0%) respondents feared that the complex would not be maintained (Table D-48).

When asked to describe the general image held by society of residents of non-profit housing, one-third of the respondents answered 'low-income'. Another six (20.0%) respondents said that non-profit housing residents do not look after or maintain their homes. Three (10.0%) respondents commented that, in general, society looks down on non-profit housing residents. A number of different descriptions were offered by the other respondents (Table D-49).

One half of the respondents indicated that their own ideas about the residents of non-profit housing differed in some way (Table D-50). Nine (64.3%) of these respondents noted that they tend to judge people individually (Table D-51).

Of the 30 respondents, 22 (73.3%) have met someone who lives or has lived in non-profit housing (Table D-52). When asked whether these residents fit any of the descriptions or images mentioned earlier, 12 (54.5%) said 'yes' and seven (31.8%) said 'no', while two (9.1%) respondents indicated that some residents fit the descriptions and some did not (Table D-53).

A large majority (83.4%) of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that non-profit housing is a good way to help others find affordable housing (Table D-54).

Over sixty percent (20, 66.7%) of respondents disagreed that increased government spending is a waste of tax dollars (Table D-54).

A large number of respondents (12, 40.0%) remained neutral when asked whether they agreed or disagreed that neighbourhood residents have nothing to fear from people who live in non-profit housing. Furthermore, nine (30.0%) respondents agreed and nine (30.0%) disagreed with the statement (Table D-54).

Twenty-two (73.3%) of the respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that all non-profit housing should be built in one specified area of the city rather than spread throughout the city (Table D-54).

A large majority (24, 80.0%) of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that we need to adopt a far more tolerant attitude toward those people who are receiving financial assistance to find affordable housing (Table D-54).

Eighteen (60.0%) respondents disagreed with the opinion that it is frightening to think of residents of non-profit housing living in this neighbourhood and almost one-third (9, 30.0%) of the respondents remained neutral (Table D-54).

Twelve (40.0%) respondents agreed that residents should accept the location on non-profit housing in their neighbourhood to serve the needs of the local community. Almost as many respondents disagreed (11, 36.7%) with the opinion (Table D-54).

Thirteen (43.3%) respondents agreed that they would not want to live next door to someone who lives in non-profit housing compared to six (20.0%) respondents who disagreed. An overwhelming majority (28, 93.4%) however, agreed or strongly agreed that people who live in non-profit housing should not be treated as outcasts of society (Table D-54).

Nearly one-half (14, 46.7%) of the respondents disagreed that people who live in non-profit housing may be a bad influence on our children (Table D-54).

Respondents were in favour of the location of single houses (24, 80.0%) and duplexes (15, 50.0%) as non-profit units in their neighbourhood. However, row townhouses, stacked townhouses, low rise apartments and high rise apartments were all opposed by at least 70 percent of the respondents (Table D-55).

Eighteen (60.0%) of the 30 respondents indicated that their feelings would not be any different if non-profit housing was built by the government versus the private sector. Twelve (66.7%) of these respondents added 'non-profit housing is non-profit housing'. Three (16.7%) respondents said it makes no difference who builds the housing as long as low income people are helped (Tables D-56 and D-57).

Eight (26.7%) of the 30 respondents indicated that they do, in fact, have a preference. Five (62.5%) of these respondents would prefer that the private

sector build non-profit housing. Some reasons for their choice included that the private sector have nice, low-key non-profit homes and that the private sector would be more sympathetic to the type of housing that would best suit the neighbourhood. In addition, one respondent felt that the private sector would be more receptive to public participation (Table D-57).

Three (37.5%) respondents would prefer that the government build non-profit housing with one of these respondents commenting that the government would be more responsible (Table D-57).

vi) Tables

TABLE D-1: SEX

	Frequency	%
Male	13	43.3
Female	17	56.7
Total	30	100.0

TABLE D-2: AGE

	Frequency	%
21 - 25 Years	1	3.3
26 - 30 Years	4	13.3
31 - 35 Years	6	20.0
36 - 40 Years	8	26.7
41 - 45 Years	3	10.0
46 - 50 Years	0	0.0
51 - 60 Years	7	23.3
61 - 65 Years	1	3.3
Total	30	99.9

TABLE D-3: MARITAL STATUS

	Frequency	%
Married	30	100.0
Total	30	100.0

TABLE D-4: LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

	Frequency	%
Some Secondary School	7	23.3
Completed Secondary School	15	50.0
Some College	1	3.3
Completed College	4	13.3
Some University	1	3.3
Completed Univeristy - Undergraduate Degree	2	6.7
Total	30	99.9

TABLE D-5: WORK STATUS

	Frequency	%
Full-Time Worker	17	56.7
Full-Time Homemaker	7	23.3
Part-Time Worker	4	13.3
Temporary Worker	1	3.3
Retired	1	3.3
Total	30	99.9

TABLE D-6: TYPE OF WORK

	Frequency	%
*Processing	8	36.4
Sales	3	13.6
Managerial, administrative	2	9.1
Service	2	9.1
**Technological	2	9.1
Health related	1	4.5
Clerical	1	4.5
Construction	1	4.5
Transportation	1	4.5
Teaching	1	4.5
Total	22	99.8

* Includes processing, machining and product fabricating, assembling and repairing.

** Includes occupations in natural sciences, engineering, mathematics, social sciences, religion, arts, recreation.

TABLE D-7: HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK

	Frequency	%
Less than 15 Hours	2	9.0
15 - 29 Hours	2	9.0
30 - 40 Hours	12	54.5
41+ Hours	6	27.3
Total	22	99.8

TABLE D-8: SPOUSE EMPLOYED?

	Frequency	%
Yes	25	83.3
No	5	16.7
Total	30	100.0

TABLE D-9: SPOUSE'S TYPE OF WORK

	Frequency	%
*Processing	6	24.0
Clerical	5	20.0
Managerial/Administrative	3	12.0
Health related	2	8.0
Sales	2	8.0
**Technological	2	8.0
Service	2	8.0
Transportation	2	8.0
Construction	1	4.0
Total	25	100.0

* Includes processing, machining and product fabricating, assembling and repairing.

** Includes occupations in natural sciences, engineering, mathematics, social sciences, religion, arts, recreation.

TABLE D-10: SPOUSE EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME?

	Frequency	%
Full-Time	20	80.0
Part-Time	5	20.0
Total	25	100.0

TABLE D-11: HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY SPOUSE

	Frequency	%
Less than 15 Hours	2	8.0
15 - 29 Hours	3	12.0
30 - 40 Hours	16	64.0
41+ Hours	4	16.0
Total	25	100.0

TABLE D-12: CHILDREN AT HOME

	Frequency	%
Yes	25	83.3
No	5	16.7
Total	30	100.0

TABLE D-13: NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT HOME

	Frequency	%
1 Child	10	40.0
2 Children	11	44.0
3 Children	4	16.0
Total	25	100.0

TABLE D-14: CHILDREN'S AGES

	Frequency	% of Total Children
Less than 1 Year	3	6.8
1 - 5 Years	11	25.0
6 - 10 Years	14	31.8
11 - 15 Years	5	11.4
16 - 21 Years	7	15.9
22 Years and Over	4	9.1
Total	44*	100.0

* Table D-14 represents multiple responses. The above data is reported for the 25 respondents who have children living at home.

TABLE D-15: NUMBER OF TIMES RESPONDENT HAS MOVED SINCE 16 YEARS OLD

	Frequency	%
Less than 5 Times	15	50.0
5 - 9 Times	11	36.7
10 - 14 Times	2	6.6
15 - 19 Times	1	3.3
20 - 24 Times	1	3.3
Total	30	99.9

TABLE D-16: MAIN REASON FOR MOVING IN MOST OF THE CASES

	Frequency	%
Upgrade Housing	11	36.7
Job Related	4	13.3
More Space	3	10.0
Several Different Reasons	3	10.0
Marriage	2	6.7
Change Lifestyle	2	6.7
Satisfy Curiosity/Learning Experience	1	3.3
Immigrate	1	3.3
Restless Roommate	1	3.3
Parents Moving	1	3.3
Reason not specified	1	3.3
Total	30	99.9

TABLE D-17: WHERE WERE YOU BORN?

	Frequency	%
In Canada	22	73.3
Outside Canada	8	26.7
Total	30	100.0

TABLE D-18: HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN CANADA?

	Frequency	%
10 Years or Less	1	12.5
11 - 20 Years	3	37.5
21 - 30 Years	2	25.0
31 - 40 Years	2	25.0
Total	8	100.0

TABLE D-19: HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN HAMILTON?

	Frequency	%
10 Years or Less	3	10.0
11 - 20 Years	5	16.7
21 - 30 Years	6	20.0
31 - 40 Years	9	30.0
41 - 50 Years	1	3.3
51 - 60 Years	2	6.7
Not specified	4	13.3
Total	30	100.0

TABLE D-20: ESTIMATED ANNUAL INCOME FOR 1986

	Frequency	%
Less than $5,000	4	13.3
$5,000 - $9,999	0	0.0
$10,000 - $14,999	3	10.0
$15,000 - $19,999	3	10.0
$20,000 - $24,999	0	0.0
$25,000 - $29,999	2	6.7
$30,000 - $39,999	6	20.0
$40,000 - $49,999	3	10.0
$50,000 or more	3	10.0
Not specified	6	20.0
Total	30	100.0

TABLE D-21: HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT LOCATING THE FOLLOWING IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	In Favour (%)	Indifferent (%)	Opposed (%)	Don't Know (%)	Total (%)
Legal & Financial Services	21 (70.0)	6 (20.0)	3 (10.0)	0	30 (100.0)
Drop-In Centres	15 (50.0)	9 (30.0)	6 (20.0)	0	30 (100.0)
Recreation Services	29 (96.7)	1 (3.3)	0	0	30 (100.0)
Health Services	25 (83.3)	3 (10.0)	2 (6.7)	0	30 (100.0)
Day Care Nurseries	26 (86.7)	2 (6.7)	1 (3.3)	1 (3.3)	30 (100.0)

TABLE D-22: HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT LOCATING THE FOLLOWING SUPPORT SERVICES IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	In Favour (%)	Indifferent (%)	Opposed (%)	Don't Know (%)	Total (%)
Legal Aid Clinics	21 (70.0)	5 (16.7)	4 (13.3)	0	30 (100.0)
An Accountant's Office	19 (63.3)	9 (30.0)	2 (6.7)	0	30 (100.0)
A Lawyers's Office	21 (70.0)	7 (23.3)	2 (6.7)	0	30 (100.0)
Youth Legal Services	20 (66.7)	5 (16.7)	5 (16.7)	0	30 (100.1)
Mental Health Drop-In Centers	13 (43.4)	12 (40.0)	5 (16.7)	0	30 (100.1)
Seniors Drop-In Centers	25 (83.3)	4 (13.3)	1 (3.3)	0	30 (99.9)
Youth Drop-In Centers	22 (73.3)	4 (13.3)	4 (13.3)	0	30 (99.9)
Centers for the Homeless	15 (50.0)	11 (36.7)	4 (13.3)	0	30 (100.0)
A Community Recreation Center	29 (96.7)	0	1 (3.3)	0	30 (100.0)
Youth Recreation Services	29 (96.7)	0	1 (3.3)	0	30 (100.0)
Seniors Fitness Programs	27 (90.0)	3 (10.0)		0	30 (100.0)
Children's Day Care Centers	23 (76.7)	4 (13.3)	3 (10.0)	0	30 (100.0)
A Doctor's Office	23 (76.7)	4 (13.3)	2 (6.7)	1 (3.3)	30 (100.0)
A Public Health Clinic	23 (76.7)	3 (10.0)	4 (13.3)	0	30 (100.0)
A Dentist's Office	21 (70.0)	6 (20.0)	3 (10.0)	0	30 (100.0)
A Geriatic Health Centre	24 (80.0)	5 (16.7)	1 (3.3)	0	30 (100.0)

TABLE D-23: ANY SERVICES YOU WOULD PREFER IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Yes	22	73.3
No	8	26.7
Total	30	100.0

TABLE D-24: TYPES OF SERVICES PREFERRED IN NEIGHBOURHOOD

	Frequency	%
Family Recreation Centre	14	63.6
Day Care Centre	2	9.1
Youth Recreation Centre	2	9.1
Youth Drop-In Centre	2	9.1
Doctor's Office	1	4.5
Home for Battered Women	1	4.5
Total	22	99.9

TABLE D-25: ANY SERVICES OPPOSED TO HAVING IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Yes	10	33.3
No	20	66.7
Total	30	100.0

TABLE D-26: TYPES OF SERVICES OPPOSED TO HAVING IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD

	Frequency	%
Mental Health Centre	3	30.0
Public Health Clinic	3	30.0
Legal Aid Clinic	1	10.0
Non-Profit Housing	1	10.0
Drug Rehabilitation Centre	1	10.0
Any Private Sector Venture	1	10.0
Total	10	100.0

TABLE D-27: HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT THE FOLLOWING BUILDING TYPES IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	In Favour (%)	Indifferent (%)	Opposed (%)	Total (%)
Single Houses	30 (100.0)	0	0	30 (100.0)
Duplexes	21 (70.0)	4 (13.3)	5 (16.7)	30 (100.0)
Low Rise Apartment Building (less than 5 storeys)	8 (26.7)	4 (13.3)	18 (60.0)	30 (100.0)
High Rise Apartment Building (5 storeys or more)	4 (13.3)	4 (13.3)	22 (73.3)	30 (99.9)
Townhouses	6 (20.0)	7 (23.3)	17 (56.7)	30 (100.0)
Condominiums	9 (30.0)	4 (13.3)	17 (56.7)	30 (100.0)

TABLE D-28: AWARE OF ANY NON-PROFIT HOUSING IN HAMILTON?

	Frequency	%
Yes	23	76.7
No	7	23.3
Total	30	100.0

TABLE D-29: WHERE THESE NON-PROFIT HOUSING SITES ARE LOCATED

	Frequency	%
Stonechurch Road	6	26.1
Limeridge Road	5	21.7
Upper Ottawa and Hwy #53	3	13.0
Upper Gage and Hwy #53	2	8.7
Downtown Core	1	4.3
Thorley Drive	1	4.3
Upper Ottawa, South of Mohawk	1	4.3
Grays Road	1	4.3
Garth Street	1	4.3
Upper Wentworth, North of Mohawk	1	4.3
On the Mountain	1	4.3
Total	23	99.6

TABLE D-30: WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING AFFECT TRAFFIC?

	Frequency	%
Increase	20	66.7
Remain the Same	6	20.0
Depends on the type of non-profit housing	1	10.0
Don't know	3	3.3
Total	30	100.0

TABLE D-31: WHY WOULD YOU SAY THAT TRAFFIC WOULD INCREASE?

	Frequency	%
Higher population density	17	85.0
Many visitors to site	1	5.0
Businesses/Services would then move to our neighbourhood	1	5.0
Not specified	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

TABLE D-32: WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING AFFECT PARKING SPACE?

	Frequency	%
Yes	15	50.0
No	15	50.0
Total	30	100.0

TABLE D-33: WHY KIND OF EFFECT WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING HAVE ON PARKING?

	Frequency	%
More people living in the neighbourhood - must compete for spots	12	80.0
Streets are too narrow for parking	1	6.7
More guests to area who will park on the street	1	6.7
Non-profit sites generally do not supply enough parking space	1	6.7
Total	15	100.1

TABLE D-34: SAME IF NON-PROFIT HOUSING SITE HAD ITS OWN PARKING?

	Frequency	%
Yes	8	53.3
No	6	40.0
Don't know	1	6.7
Total	15	100.0

TABLE D-35: IN WHAT WAY WOULD PARKING BE AFFECTED IF NON-PROFIT HOUSING HAD ITS OWN?

	Frequency	%
Guests would park on the street	8	57.1
Would not affect parking if non-profit has its own	6	42.9
Total	14	100.0

TABLE D-36: WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING AFFECT PROPERTY VALUES INSIDE YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Yes	23	76.7
No	5	16.7
Don't know	2	6.7
Total	30	100.1

TABLE D-37: DESCRIBE THE EFFECT ON PROPERTY VALUES?

	Frequency	%
Decrease property values	21	91.3
Decrease property values unless non-profit housing is sporadic	1	4.3
Effect not specified	1	4.3
Total	23	99.9

TABLE D-38: WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING AFFECT NOISE LEVELS IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Yes	15	50.0
No	10	33.3
Depends on the type of people living at the site	3	10.0
Don't know	2	6.7
Total	30	100.0

TABLE D-39: IN WHAT WAY WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING AFFECT NOISE LEVELS?

	Frequency	%
Noisier neighbourhood	9	60.0
Noisier - more children/teens in neighbourhood	3	20.0
Noisier - more traffic	2	13.3
Noisier - more people	1	6.7
Total	15	100.0

TABLE D-40: WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING ENHANCE OR DETRACT FROM THE VISUAL APPEARANCE OF YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Detract	18	60.0
Stay the same	7	23.3
Depends	4	13.3
Don't know	1	3.3
Total	30	99.9

TABLE D-41: IN WHAT WAY WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING ENHANCE OR DETRACT FROM YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

Detract	Frequency	%
Residents won't look after units/don't care	11	50.0
If not singles or duplexes, housing will look out of place	3	13.6
Non-profit housing generally "ugly" design	2	9.1
Neighbourhood will look too crowded	1	4.5
More graffiti and damage	1	4.5
Depends on whether the site is maintained	3	13.6
Depends on the design of the housing	1	4.5
Total	22	99.8

TABLE D-42: WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING ENCOURAGE OR DISCOURAGE PEOPLE FROM MOVING INTO YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Discourage	16	53.3
Depends	6	20.0
Neither encourage or discourage	3	10.0
Don't know	3	10.0
Encourage	1	3.3
Both encourage and discourage	1	3.3
Total	30	99.9

TABLE D-43: WHY WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING ENCOURAGE OR DISCOURAGE OTHERS FROM MOVING INTO NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Discourage		
Residents would not look after/maintain homes	6	25.0
Neighbourhood would look too crowded	2	8.3
Neighbourhood would look "low class"	2	8.3
People are selective about neighbourhoods because of today's housing prices	2	8.3
Fear for the resale value of their home	1	4.2
Some residents might cause problems	1	4.2
Townhouses and apartments would change the uniformity of neighbourhood	1	4.2
More graffiti and damage	1	4.2
Encourage		
It's a nice neighbourhood with nice people	1	4.2
Encourage low income people and discourage higher income people	1	4.2
Depends on whether units were properly maintained	4	16.7
Depends on the number of units built in neighbourhood	1	4.2
Depends on the design of the non-profit housing	1	4.2
Total	24	100.2

TABLE D-44: WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING IMPROVE OR DETRACT FROM GENERAL NEIGHBOURHOOD IMAGE?

	Frequency	%
Detract	17	56.7
Depends on the site	8	26.7
Image would remain the same	4	13.3
Don't know	1	3.3
Total	30	100.0

TABLE D-45: WHY WOULD NON-PROFIT HOUSING IMPROVE OR DETRACT FROM NEIGHBOURHOOD IMAGE?

	Frequency	%
Detract		
Site would become rundown	6	24.0
Townhouses and apartments would look out of place	3	12.0
Neighbourhood would look too crowded	2	8.0
Neighbourhood would look "low class"	1	4.0
Non-profit residents have a bad reputation	1	4.0
Increase the graffiti and property damage	1	4.0
Increase in noise level	1	4.0
Non-profit housing usually "ugly design"	1	4.0
Depends on whether site is properly maintained	6	24.0
Depends on the design of the housing	1	4.0
Depends on type of people in non-profit complex	1	4.0
Not specified	1	4.0
Total	25	100.0

TABLE D-46: RATE DESIRABILITY OF LOCATING NON-PROFIT HOUSING WITHIN THE FOLLOWING DISTANCES FROM YOUR HOME

	Least Desirable 1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	Most Desirable 10		Indifferent		Total	
	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%	fre	fre	%	fre	%	fre	%
Within 7 - 12 Blocks	6	(20.0)	0		1	(3.3)	1	(3.3)	9	(30.0)	5	(6.7)	2	(6.7)	2	(6.7)	0	2	(6.7)	2	(6.7)	30	(100.1)
Within 2 - 6 Blocks	9	(30.0)	6	(20.0)	4	(13.3)	3	(10.0)	3	(10.0)	1	(3.3)	0		1	(3.3)	0	1	(3.3)	2	(6.7)	30	(99.9)
Within 1 Block	21	(70.0)	1	(3.3)	3	(10.0)	0		0		1	(3.3)	0		1	(3.3)	0	1	(3.3)	2	(6.7)	30	(99.9)

TABLE D-47: IN GENERAL, WOULD YOU SUPPORT OR OPPOSE NON-PROFIT HOUSING IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	Frequency	%
Oppose	20	66.7
Support	4	13.3
Indifferent	3	10.0
Don't know	2	6.7
Depends	1	3.3
Total	30	100.0

TABLE D-48: REASONS WHY YOU WOULD SUPPORT OR OPPOSE NON-PROFIT HOUSING

	Frequency	%
Support		
Low income people need a place to live	2	8.0
Somebody has to have it in their neighbourhood	1	4.0
Rents in the city are high - non-profit housing is a necessity	1	4.0
Oppose		
Neighbourhood would look too crowded	4	16.0
Decrease property values	3	12.0
Complex would not be maintained	3	12.0
Townhouses and apartments would look out of place	2	8.0
There's enough non-profit housing in this area	2	8.0
Fear for the appearance of neighbourhood	1	4.0
Low class people will move into neighbourhood	1	4.0
Residents of non-profit have poor attitudes - won't look after units	1	4.0
Non-profit residents would present problems	1	4.0
Traffic would increase	1	4.0
Vandalism rate would increase	1	4.0
Depends on the number of units	1	4.0
Total	25	100.0

TABLE D-49: DESCRIBE IMAGE HELD BY SOCIETY OF RESIDENTS OF NON-PROFIT HOUSING

	Frequency	%
Low income	10	33.3
Don't look after/maintain homes	6	20.0
Look down on non-profit residents	3	10.0
Lower class	2	6.7
Unemployed	1	3.3
Image varies from person to person	1	3.3
Non-profit residents are shunned	1	3.3
Non-desirables	1	3.3
Not looked upon favourably	1	3.3
Like everyday citizens	1	3.3
Young and destructive	1	3.3
Don't know	2	6.7
Total	30	99.8

TABLE D-50: DO YOUR OWN IDEAS DIFFER FROM THE GENERAL VIEW?

	Frequency	%
Yes	14	50.0
No	14	50.0
Total	28	100.0

TABLE D-51: IN WHAT WAY DO YOUR OWN IDEAS DIFFER?

	Frequency	%
I judge people individually	9	64.3
Non-profit housing residents are not motivated	1	7.1
Residents not taught how to care for home	1	7.1
They abuse the system	1	7.1
I don't shun non-profit residents	1	7.1
Non-profit residents are more decent than rich people	1	7.1
Total	14	99.8

TABLE D-52: HAVE YOU EVER MET A RESIDENT OF NON-PROFIT HOUSING?

	Frequency	%
Yes	22	73.3
No	8	26.7
Total	30	100.0

TABLE D-53: DID THEY FIT ANY OF THE PREVIOUS DESCRIPTIONS?

	Frequency	%
Yes	12	54.5
No	7	31.8
Some did, some didn't	2	9.1
No previous descriptions	1	4.5
Total	22	99.9

TABLE D-54: OPINIONS ABOUT NON-PROFIT HOUSING

	Strongly Agree %	Agree %	Neutral %	Disagree %	Strongly Disagree %	Total %
1. Non-profit housing is a good way to help others find affordable housing.	5 (16.7)	20 (66.7)	2 (6.7)	2 (6.7)	1 (3.3)	30 (100.1)
2. Increased government spending to build non-profit housing is a waste of tax dollars.	3 (10.0)	2 (6.7)	5 (16.7)	18 (60.0)	2 (6.7)	30 (100.1)
3. Neighbourhood residents have nothing to fear from people who live in non-profit housing.	0	9 (30.0)	12 (40.0)	7 (23.3)	2 (6.7)	30 (100.0)
4. All non-profit housing should be built in one specified area of the city rather than spread throughout the city.	2 (6.7)	2 (6.7)	4 (13.3)	16 (53.3)	6 (20.0)	30 (100.0)
5. We need to adopt a far more tolerant attitude toward those people who are receiving financial assistance to find affordable housing.	3 (10.0)	21 (70.0)	2 (6.7)	4 (13.3)	0	30 (100.0)

Continued ...

TABLE D-54 (cont'd)

	Strongly Agree	%	Agree	%	Neutral	%	Disagree	%	Strongly Disagree	%	Total	%
6. It is frightening to think of residents of non-profit housing living in this area.	1	(3.3)	2	(6.7)	9	(30.0)	15	(50.0)	3	(10.0)	30	(100.0)
7. Residents should accept the location of non-profit housing in their neighbourhood to serve the needs of the local community.	0		12	(40.0)	7	(23.3)	11	(36.7)	0		30	(100.0)
8. I would not want to live next door to someone who lives in non-profit housing.	3	(10.0)	10	(33.3)	11	(36.7)	5	(16.7)	1	(3.3)	30	(100.0)
9. People who live in non-profit housing should not be treated as outcasts of society.	2	(6.7)	26	(86.7)	2	(6.7)	0		0		30	(100.1)
10. People who live in non-profit housing may be a bad influence on our children.	1	(3.3)	9	(30.0)	6	(20.0)	14	(46.7)	0		30	(100.0)

TABLE D-55: HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT LOCATING THE FOLLOWING IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD?

	In Favour fre	%	Indifferent fre	%	Opposed fre	%	Don't Know fre	%	Total fre	%
Single houses as non-profit units	24	(80.0)	2	(6.7)	3	(10.0)	1	(3.3)	30	(100.0)
Duplexes as non-profit units	15	(50.0)	4	(13.3)	10	(33.3)	1	(3.3)	30	(99.9)
Row townhouses as non-profit units	6	(20.0)	2	(6.7)	21	(70.0)	1	(3.3)	30	(100.0)
Stacked townhouses as non-profit units	1	(3.3)	1	(3.3)	28	(93.3)			30	(99.9)
Low rise apartment building as non-profit units	6	(20.0)	3	(10.0)	20	(66.7)	1	(3.3)	30	(100.0)
High rise apartment building as non-profit units	2	(6.7)	2	(6.7)	25	(83.3)	1	(3.3)	30	(100.0)

TABLE D-56: FEELINGS ANY DIFFERENT IF NON-PROFIT HOUSING WAS BUILT BY GOVERNMENT OR PRIVATE SECTOR?

	Frequency	%
No	18	60.0
Yes	8	26.7
Don't know	4	13.3
Total	30	100.0

TABLE D-57: REASONS FOR HAVING OR NOT HAVING A PREFERENCE

	Frequency	%
No difference, non-profit is non-profit	12	46.2
No difference as long as people are helped	3	11.5
No difference, both are capable	2	7.7
Private sector have nice homes/units and are "low key"	2	7.7
Government housing preferred	2	7.7
Private sector more sympathetic to the type of housing that best fits into neighbourhood	1	3.8
No difference, don't put it in my backyard	1	3.8
Government is in debt - should get out of non-profit housing	1	3.8
Prefer private - greater chance for public input	1	3.8
Government is more responsible	1	3.8
Total	26	99.8

vii) Suggestions About How Non-Profit Housing Could Be Best Fitted Into Residential Neighbourhoods

1. Non-profit housing units should be scattered throughout the entire city.
2. Single houses as non-profit units should be built rather than townhouses.
3. Neighbourhood meetings should be held in order that the public can offer ideas/input.
4. Single units should be spread throughout the neighbourhood.
5. The non-profit sites should be monitored to ensure that residents are looking after their units.
6. The social housing provider should maintain the sites.
7. Do not advertise that the site is non-profit housing.
8. A play area for children should be put inside the complex.

viii) Solutions/Suggestions to the Problem of Affordable Housing in Hamilton

1. A screening process is needed to ensure that those applying really need social housing.
2. The current system does not enhance incentive. Some sort of program should be implemented that would build motivation.
3. The government should educate people for better paying jobs.
4. More money should be given to those people who really need it.
5. The government should force builders to build affordable houses.
6. A time limit should be imposed. Non-profit housing is designed to 'get people on their feet'. Some of the residents would stay in non-profit housing forever.
7. We need a high rise apartment building with affordable rents. However, it must be built in a suitable location.
8. The government should impose 'reasonable rents'.

ix) General Comments

1. Non-profit housing is a good 'stepping stone'. It gives people the opportunity to get on their feet.

2. Non-profit housing should be built the same as the existing types of housing in neighbourhoods.

3. The government is 'overdosing on handouts'. They should screen applicants for social housing more carefully.

4. The residents of non-profit housing must be educated on how to care for their units.

5. The providers should be building single houses or low rise apartments as non-profit units. There are already too many townhouses as non-profit units.

6. The providers should place a small number of non-profit units in one area, rather than a large townhouse complex.

7. We need more non-profit units in Hamilton.

8. I would like to see better quality/value for our tax dollars, than the non-profit housing that is being built.

9. There must be some kind of positive reinforcement built-in to motivate residents of non-profit housing to look after their homes.

10. As long as the non-profit site is well maintained, it can be located in my neighbourhood.

11. The provider should be responsible for maintaining the non-profit housing sites.

12. Other community support services are essential in neighbourhoods with social housing.

APPENDIX E - LETTER TO A NON-PROFIT HOUSING CORPORATION

The Social Planning & Research Council of Hamilton and District
155 James St. S., 6th Floor, Hamilton, Ontario L8P 3A4 Telephone: 522-1148

E-1

September 10, 1987

Dear Non-Profit Housing Corporation:

The Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District is conducting an impact assessment of non-profit housing in Hamilton, a project fully funded and supported by the City of Hamilton.

In order to provide a complete view on non-profit housing in our area, it is hoped that a comparison study may be done between a private non-profit housing project and a municipal non-profit housing site.

Presently, the Municipal Non-Profit Housing Corporation has consented to participate in the study and a municipal non-profit housing site has been selected. In order to facilitate a proper comparison, we are currently attempting to locate a private non-profit site of equal size building type, which is located on the mountain.

After examining a list of potential private non-profit sites provided by Rosemary Campbell, General Manager, Municipal Non-Profit Housing Corporation, a number of your project sites tentatively meet our requirements. Eventually, we will choose only one site to participate in the study, and will require your co-operation in carrying out this research.

The sites we are particularly interested in are:
-
-
-
-

We would eventually choose only one site as most desirable from a research perspective, and would at that time, require your assistance in providing to us a list of residents' names and unit members. We would only request the release of the residents' names once the site has been chosen and approved, and, of course, resident participation in the study would be strictly voluntary with confidentiality assured.

We would welcome any information or assistance as to how to proceed with our request for your participation in the study. The Social Planning and Research Council looks forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Research Coordinator,
Social Housing Impact Study